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Monday, December 4, 1961
Agrahayana 13, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—1618(Ai) LSD—20-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 4, 1961/
Agrahayana 13, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

P. & T. Service Commission

\+

*527. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Special Officer about the formation of a separate Service Commission for the All India Postal and Telegraph Service has been finally considered by Government;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has been constituted; and

(d) if so, the constitution and the rules for the functioning of such a body or bodies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to set up a P. & T. Services Selection Board on an experimental basis.

(c) The nucleus of the Board has been formed from 1-12-1961.

(d) The P. & T. Services Selection Board will consist of a Chairman, Secretary and other ancillary staff. At the initial stage this Selection Board will take up the recruitment of outside candidates to the clerical cadres in all the branches in the U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan P. & T. Circles, the Delhi Postal Circle and the Delhi Telephone District. This Board will function under administrative instructions issued by the P. & T. Board from time to time.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what will be the strength of this Board, and whether it will have some term after which it will be reconstituted or the membership will be changed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: To begin with, as I have indicated in my answer, it will have a Chairman, a Secretary and other ancillary staff. As it develops and the recruitment made by it is extended to all the Class III posts, including promotional posts like Inspectors, it will have a Chairman and two Members in the junior administrative scale. Of course, the officers appointed will have their term of office limited to some specified period.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government has framed certain rules in order that this Board may be able to function within those rules, or it will be quite free from such rules?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have said, the rules and instructions will be issued to it from time to time by the P. & T. Board in the light of the progress of the experiment and the results thereof.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Members of the Board and the Chairman will have nothing to do with the P. & T. Board and will be outside the Board?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This will be a P. & T. Services Selection Board. The Chairman will not be a member *ex officio* of the P. & T. Board.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We were informed that a Service Commission for Class IV will also be established. May I know whether that will also be included in this or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have indicated the jurisdiction of the functions it will have in the beginning and then how it will develop.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether this Commission or Board will have a representative of the Scheduled Castes as is the case in respect of the Railway Service Commission?

Shri Raj Bahadur: To begin with, as I have said, it will have a Chairman and a Secretary. The question of a representative of the Scheduled Castes at this stage will hardly arise.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether similar Service Commissions or Selection Boards will be formed in respect of other parts of India and, if so, at what stage?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is being started as an experiment. If the experiment succeeds, it might be extended to other areas as well. We know very well that for a limited number of posts sometimes we got a very large number of applicants. Therefore, the experiment will prove to us in course of time whether it is manageable that way.

Technical Assistance Board for Inland Water Transport

*529. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2207 on the 24th August, 1961 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up a Central Technical Assistance Board as recommended by the Inland Water Transport Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): At present proposals for strengthening the Development Advisers' Organisation in the Department of Transport by the addition of a Mechanical Engineering Section and a Designs Section are being finalised. The question of setting up a Technical Assistance Board for Ports and Inland Water Transport is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What will be the main functions of this Board?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main functions of the Board will be the preparation of original detailed designs and estimates for works in minor ports; checking of such designs and estimates submitted by minor ports; preparation of all schemes connected with the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board; vetting of schemes of the Government-administered major ports; preliminary work in connection with the development of the Mangalore and Tuticorin ports, second shipyard at Cochin, etc.; and management of the Dredger-cum-Survey Launch Pool to be set up for minor ports.

Remodelling of Bhubaneswar Station

*530. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1419 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether his Ministry has approved by now the plan for converting the present railway station at Bhubaneswar in Orissa into a modern railway station;

(b) if so, when the work is proposed to start; and

(c) the details of the improvement plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The plan for the new station building prepared by the Railway Architect, has since been approved by the Railway and sent to the State Government for their approval. The work will be taken in hand as soon as the

State Government's approval to the plan is received.

(c) Fresh or increased provision for the following important amenities has been made:

1. III class waiting hall.
2. Upper class waiting room.
3. 5 Nos. of retiring rooms.
4. Refreshment room.
5. Station Master's office.
6. Ticket collector's room.
7. Asstt. station master's office
8. Enquiry and upper class booking office.
9. Parcel office.
10. Left luggage.
11. Telegraph office.
12. Battery room.
13. Staff lavatory.
14. Book stall.

Mr. Speaker: In future, whenever any question involves the giving of a long statement or a tabular statement, the information may be given separately in a statement and laid on the Table of the House, and the statement may be sent in advance to the Notice Office so that the hon. Members concerned may see it.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: A statement should have been laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have said.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Is it not a fact that the Orissa Government will approve only the design? As such, what is the necessity of the Government of Orissa having to approve of the plan when the Railway Board is going to implement these measures?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: So far as the architecture is concerned there is a particular design, and the State Government was very particular that this railway building should also conform and be in harmony with the surrounding architecture. That is why it has been sent to the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: It must have an "Orissa touch"!

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: We are only anxious to know that the "Orissa touch" will not delay the implementation of the plan for the station.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have sent the plan to the State Government. It is for them to expedite the whole thing. If they approve of it we will take it in hand.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the total amount that we are going to spend on re-modelling the railway station and also whether this would improve the efficiency of the Railways or will only beautify the station and give it an "Orissa touch"?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: With regard to the first part of the hon. Member's question, the cost will approximately be Rs. 7·5 lakhs. As regards efficiency, I do not know how the station building will improve the efficiency of the Railways, but it will certainly add to the beauty.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the work will start by the end of 1962 or the beginning of 1962?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That will depend upon how soon the State Government approves of the plan.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it will be taken up only by the end of 1962.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Suppose the State Government delays it till 1962?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That will be one full year.

Mr. Speaker: It will be one year then. I am sure the State Government will expedite it. Otherwise the hon. Member is afraid....

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, the State Government is equally anxious to have the new station building, and naturally it should be presumed that they will expedite it.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन

*५३१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री** २१ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७९२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विद्युत् उत्पादन के कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के किन-किन स्थानों पर ऐसे टर्बाइन लगाने का विचार है; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) से (ग) तक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार ने कुपवारा में २०-२० किलोवाट के दो सैट प्रतिष्ठापित कर दिये हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन भारमौर में १७ किलोवाट का एक सैट प्रतिष्ठापित कर रहे हैं; इसके अलावा छैला में उन्होंने एक और भी २० किलोवाट का सैट प्रतिष्ठापित किया हुआ है जो कि आगे ही काम कर रहा है। लाहोल (पंजाब) में बिलिंग नाले पर ५० किलोवाट के दो यूनिटों का प्रतिष्ठापन कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है । निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से सम्बद्ध प्राथमिक कार्य भी हाथ में लिया हुआ है ।

(१) पंजाब में ५० किलोवाट के तीन यन्त्रों के प्रतिष्ठापन की योजना;

(२) जम्मू और काश्मीर में २५ किलोवाट के एक, ५० किलोवाट के चार, १०० किलोवाट के दो और २५० किलोवाट के एक यन्त्र के प्रतिष्ठापन की योजना ।

विविध राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में अन्य योजनाओं से सम्बद्ध विस्तृत अनुसन्धान कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश की निम्नलिखित पांच योजनाओं का अनुसन्धान पूर्ण रूप से किया जा चुका है और इनके १९६२ के अन्त तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है :—

(१)	भीलन्गना	१२० किलोवाट
(२)	चम्पावत	४० किलोवाट
(३)	नन्दाकिनी	८० किलोवाट
(४)	रुद्रप्रयाग	६० किलोवाट
(५)	न्यू गैंती छर्रा	२०० किलोवाट

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार किस प्रकार की सहायता दे रही है, अर्थात् क्या इनकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है या राज्य सरकारें इनको कार्यान्वित करेंगी ?

श्री हाथी : जिम्मेदारी तो राज्य सरकार की है । यूनियन टैरिट्रीज जो हैं, त्रिपुरा, मनीपुर, हिमाचल, वहां वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की जो पांच योजनायें दी गई हैं, क्या राज्य सरकार ने उनके बारे में किसी सहायता की मांग की थी, यदि की थी, तो क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ?

श्री हाथी : जो कोई टैक्निकल सहायता राज्य सरकार को चाहिये वह केन्द्रीय सरकार जरूर देगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, टैक्नीकल सहायता का क्या यह अर्थ है कि जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्टस इस बारे में स्वीकृति नहीं देंगे तब तक राज्य सरकार इनको चालू नहीं कर सकती या राज्य सरकार इन्हें स्वतन्त्र रूप से चालू कर सकतीहै?

श्री हाथी : राज्य सरकार स्वतन्त्र रीति से चालू कर सकती है । अभी इनवैस्टीगेशन चालू है और इनवैस्टीगेशन खत्म होने के बाद योजना अगली बनेगी ।

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that the hydro-electric potential in the Himalayan region is the highest, may I know why the Government is not taking up these bigger schemes to relieve the shortage of coal and produce electricity at a cheaper cost?

Shri Hathi: The question relates to small hydro-electric schemes. The bigger electrical schemes also are under investigation. The hon. Member knows, we have a bigger thermal scheme also.

Research on Tobacco

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*533. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a Research Station in Gujarat for carrying out research on Tobacco;

(b) whether this has been established; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to establish the Centre?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. The Station will be set up by the State Government.

(b) Not yet.

(c) As soon as preliminaries such as acquisition of land etc. are completed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this research station will be in line with the research station that has been established in North Bengal?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know what my hon. friend means by "in line". We will certainly be acting more or less on similar lines.

Shri Barman: May I know what variety of tobacco this research station will deal with? I know that there are different research stations for different varieties of tobacco. To which variety will this station refer?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Actually, there are going to be three stations in Gujarat. One will be a station and two will be sub-stations. They will be dealing with the following kinds of tobacco: Vijapur: cigarette tobacco research. It will be situated in the district of Mehsana for improving cigarette tobacco. One at Petlad will be a sub-station which will deal with chewing tobacco and it will be doing research in that. The third at Sanand will be dealing with hookah tobacco.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether there is any proposal on behalf of the Central Government to establish any research station in any of the States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the research stations will deal only with the improvement of the growing of tobacco or they would also deal with the processing and welding of tobacco?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Essentially, since these are by the Agriculture department, they will be dealing with

the growing of it. But, the other aspects also, I think, will be kept in view.

Reserve Stock of Foodgrains

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*534. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Chandra Shankar:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision to build up a reserve stock of 5 (five) million tons of foodgrains was fulfilled in 1960;

(b) if not, what was the shortfall;

(c) whether the shortfall was in paddy or in wheat; and

(d) whether this reserve stock was or is being released?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The decision was to build up gradually a reserve stock of one million tons of rice and four million tons of wheat by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

On the 12th November, 1961, about 7 lakh tons of rice and 16·7 lakh tons of wheat were available in the Central Reserve.

(d) The stocks held in this reserve have to be turned over; stocks are, therefore, being issued out from the Central reserve and being replenished by fresh stocks.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From which of the States will these foodgrains will be collected for this reserve stock?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The stock is to be held in all parts of the country; naturally whichever is nearest.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the deficit States will also be included for collection?

Shri S. K. Patil: No. The idea is that this stock is to be as reserve stock. Naturally, this stock will not remain because after a year, the stock will be spoiled. Therefore, this has got to be turned over. Therefore, wherever it is convenient to hold the stock, we shall hold it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the present position regarding foodgrains in the country, may I know whether all sorts of restrictions regarding movement will be removed now?

Shri S. K. Patil: All sorts of restrictions, so far as wheat is concerned, are removed. So far as rice is concerned, these are in the process of being removed. But, I must be sure that there will be no difficulty.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the stock will be built up by local collection only or by some imported foodgrains?

Shri S. K. Patil: The import of foodgrains scheme will run for another 2 or 3 years as has been done. A year and a few months have gone. Later on, it will be indigenous foodgrains.

Shri Rampure: Is there any proposal to hold *jowar* stock also?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have not gone to *jowar* and *bajra*. If it is necessary to hold it, surely, we shall hold it.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: The target was 5 million tons. So far, only 23 lakh tons have been stored. By what time will the target be reached?

Shri S. K. Patil: The target was also supposed to be reached in 4 years: not in 1 year and a few months.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the easy position in foodgrains in the country generally, will the Government now consider over the matter of not importing foodgrains from the U.S.A. under the Agreement?

Shri S. K. Patil: The easiness in foodgrains position depends on the completion of that Agreement.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether out of the stock, paddy is being

supplied to the States which have had fairprice shops? Madras has now started fair price shops.

Shri S. K. Patil: The whole theory of stock-pile is this. When we have got 5 million tons, out of that, surely it will be supplied. It will be turned over and got again. There is nothing very sacrosanct about it that ou of it nothing can be done. It is meant to be given. The idea is, so long as we hold it, it has a salutary effect both on prices and availability of grains.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether adequate steps have been taken for storage purposes and whether stores have been built?

Shri S. K. Patil: Storage is being built up. This year, in another nine months or so, we have a very large programme for building storage.

Paddy Cultivation

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*535. **Shri Barman:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demonstration was arranged for paddy cultivation by a team of Japanese farmers this year to observe the Freedom From Hunger Campaign;

(b) if so, in which States this demonstration was given; and

(c) what is the number of farmers who have taken advantage of this demonstration?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Barman: Does it mean that no Japanese farmers came to this country and gave any demonstration?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No. The hon. Member has asked about the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. No Japanese have however come here under that campaign. Four Japanese farmers have been in this country for the last 4 or 5 years and they have been demonstrating the Japanese method. This question relates to that campaign. This coming of the Japanese farmers is not under that campaign. That is why the reply was in the negative.

Shri Barman: Since some years, our cultivators are doing this so-called Japanese method of cultivation which ordinarily means line sowing, which we are doing since times past. May I know whether these Japanese farmers who are touring this country for the last 4 or 5 years, as the hon. Minister said, have introduced any new elements by demonstration or they are simply touring?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Japanese method of cultivation does not consist merely of line sowing. There are many items which are not practised collectively anywhere in India. The Japanese farmers were not merely visitors going here and there. They have taken on ordinary terms certain land and they are working here on their own without any subsidy or help from the Government. They have proved how much more we can produce. Everybody is impressed by it. They have been able to produce far more than what we did by copying some of the items.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the Japanese method of cultivation which is introduced in the community development projects is becoming more popular or decreasing in popularity?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It has become more popular. We are covering about 7 million acres under the Japanese method. Of course, it is not perfect Japanese method. We want to introduce it still further and make it more perfect with the help of the Japanese.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the Japanese farmers have been able to

produce much more than our cultivators. May I know the expenditure involved per acre for this increased production, and also whether this cost of production can be borne by our own cultivators?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no doubt that for getting more sweetness in a cake, you require more sugar. Similarly, in this, the investment is about Rs. 268 to 280 per acre, but the profit is far more; it is twice or thrice as much as our cultivators get.

Shri Supakar: That is the maximum production per acre, as demonstrated by the Japanese people?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: These four Japanese farmers who took some land in Saharanpur district have produced one crop of wheat and two crops of paddy. The paddy yields came to about 110 maunds per acre, and the wheat yield came to about 25 maunds per acre.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that some of these Japanese farmers who had been touring round the country have expressed surprise that this method is known as the Japanese method, and they in fact claim that this method had been borrowed by Japan from India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. Rice cultivation went from India to Japan, but they improved upon it so much that their yields are five times more than the average yields in India. Therefore, when they came, they did not know what we understood by the Japanese method. It was natural. Some of our farmers went there and did the cultivation with their own hands, and then they came and said that these are the items as a result of which they could get more yield, and that was known as the Japanese method. Naturally, those people who came from Japan did not know what we understood by the Japanese method.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister mean 110 mounds per acre, that is, about 8000 odd lbs. per acre?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, about 8000 odd lbs. per acre.

Shri Tangamani: Previously, it was stated that it was about 3000 lbs. per acre.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister says that it was about 8000 lbs. Is the hon. Member sorry for it?

Shri Nath Pai: We want to be assured that it is true.

Shri Tangamani: We want to know whether that is a true statement.

Mr. Speaker: It was exactly because of the same doubt that I had put that question earlier.

Shri Tangamani: We were told earlier that the figure in the case of the U.S.A. was 3,060 lbs., in the case of Japan 3,000 lbs., in the case of China 2,800 lbs. and in the case of India, about 1,000 lbs.

Mr. Speaker: In Salem, one particular farmer was able to produce about 12,000 lbs. per acre. It all depends upon the extent of fertilisers and other things used.

Shri Supakar: In Orissa, the figure was 126 maunds.

Dredging in Hooghly River

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*536. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prof. Larras, a French Expert on harbour engineering, and Mr. Posthuma, Deputy Director of the Rotterdam Port, who studied the actual conditions of River Hooghly and the Port of Calcutta in 1958 remarked that if the bars below Haldia could be dredged and maintained so as to have 5 ft. improvement in depth, ships of 32 ft. draft could be brought to and berthed at Haldia on any day of the year;

(b) if so, whether a special type of dredger has been acquired for the purpose and utilised;

(c) if so, what is the position at present; and

(d) what are the names of the bars below Haldia?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Professor Larras, a French Expert on Harbour engineering who visited India in March 1958 was of the opinion that Haldia was the best site available, as a port in that region could provide access to ships of 26 ft. draft on all days of the year and ships with 32 ft. draft on some days of the year under the conditions existing in the river at the time of inspection. He also stated that if the bars below Haldia could be dredged and maintained with 5 ft. improvement in depth, ships with 32 ft. draft could use Haldia on all days of the year.

Mr. F. Posthuma, now Managing Director of Rotterdam Port visited Calcutta Port once in 1958 and again in 1960 for giving advice on various technical matters referred to him. In his first report Mr. Posthuma had mentioned that Haldia was the most promising site for a satellite port. In his opinion, the subsidiary port should be accessible to ships with a draft of 28 ft. throughout the year and ships with drafts between 28 ft. and 31 ft. for a period of at least 2 hours in the day for about 250 days in the year. He recommended that hydraulic studies should be carried out and experts on Hydraulics and Dreding should be invited to examine and report if the bars below Haldia could be deepened by 2 to 4 ft. so as to provide access to ships with the above-mentioned drafts.

(b) The Commissioners have provided in the Third Five Year Plan for the construction of two suction dredgers at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 lakhs each. These dredgers are intended for dredging the bars in the estuary where they have to contend with stormy weather.

(c) The Commissioners propose to construct one new dredger suitable for dredging in the estuary in the first instance and specifications and drawings for this dredger have been finalised. This dredger will be utilised for dredging the bars below Haldia. Tenders for the construction of this dredger will be invited shortly.

(d) The bars below Haldia are Upper Auckland Bar, Lower Auckland Bar, Saugor Crossing and Middleton Bar.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that two suction dredgers will be acquired during the Third Five Year Plan, for dredging the bars beyond Haldia port. May I know whether before these suction dredgers are acquired, the suction dredgers that are at the disposal of the Calcutta Port Commissioners will be used?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The two suction dredgers which are referred to here are bigger ones. They are specifically meant for dredging the estuarian bars; the suction dredgers that we have at present at the port of Calcutta are for other bars.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Dr. Posthuma recommended that there were two bars which should be dredged beyond Haldia port, namely the Auckland Bar and the Beaumont's Gut. But in the statement, while four bars beyond Haldia port are mentioned, there is no mention of Beaumont's Gut. May I know whether that has not been included?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the technical names of the bars concerned are given in the statement, and they are: Upper Auckland Bar, Lower Auckland Bar, Saugor Crossing and Middleton Bar.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In one of his recommendations, Dr. Posthuma had stated that hydraulic studies should be carried out, and that experts on

hydraulics and dredging should be invited to examine and report to Government regarding the Haldia port. May I know whether this recommendation has been accepted by Government, and whether any experts have been invited for the purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, we have been able to secure the assistance of Dr. McDwell, an expert on hydraluic port engineering, and he has been busy with this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether there have been negotiations with a U.S. firm for a giant dredger for this purpose, and if so, whether the negotiations are by now complete?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A particular U.S. firm was, of course, contacted; in view of the special problems of the Balari bar and other bars in the Hooghly, a new type of dredger known as boom dredger was considered for that purpose. The matter is still under consideration or under negotiations.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: There were proposals before Government to undertake dredging operations in the eastern region in Chilka lake and in other rivers also. May I know whether additional dredgers have been secured for the purpose or whether the dredgers at Calcutta will be put into service for this purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no proposal to put the dredgers at the port of Calcutta into service in the Chilka Lake.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the preliminary works for setting up the Haldia port will wait till these dredgers are brought and the dredging results are found?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of siting of the port is concerned, Haldia has been chosen as the site. But no progress can be made evidently unless and until the experts tell us after hydraulic studies, what the form or design of the port should be. It is for that purpose that all those studies which are necessary are being made.

Coal Movement from Collieries

***538. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have offered a suggestion to the Roads and Transport Development Association to handle the coal movement from the collieries; and

(b) if so, the response received by Government from that body?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) While inaugurating the annual meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association at Bombay on 20th September 1961, I merely drew the attention of the Association to the desirability of evolving a scheme for the transport of coal by road at economic rates from the collieries to points within a range of 200 to 300 miles or more. The Association was also requested to state whether it could take steps to facilitate the movement of coal by road to places beyond Mughalsarai.

(b) The reactions of the Association in the matter have not so far been communicated to Government.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether the truck position is quite favourable for solving the problem of transport of coal and whether Government consider it to be an effective measures to meet the present situation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main problem so far as transport of coal by road is concerned, is one of economic operation. The cost of transport of coal by road is definitely very high. So, unless and until the operators find it conveient and economic for themselves, not much encouraging results can follow.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has just now said that the cost of transport of coal by road is very high, may I know whether Government propose to remove the vexatious restrictions on inter-State movement of vehicles, as also to lower the taxes on road transport, in order to facilitate coal movement by road?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The cost of transport by road can be brought down only by permitting higher weight on the roads, that is, by permitting a higher laden weight or a higher permissible load for the vehicles. That is possible only if larger trucks are allowed and larger truck-trailer combinations are allowed. For that, we require stronger bridges, stronger culverts and stronger road surfaces, which, in the ultimate analysis, mean larger investments on road. Unless funds are available, therefore, how can we cut down the cost?

Shri Hem Barua: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered it indirectly. He says that tax incidence is not the one which stands in the way, but it is a question of want of stronger culverts and bridges and so on.

Shri Hem Barua: If the culverts etc. are made, may I know whether Government propose to lower the heavy taxes?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's point does not seem to be what the hon. Minister has in mind. He wants to know how far the traffic that goes on the culverts, bridges etc. is being prevented from carrying higher loads, on account of the heavy taxation involved, and whether there is any proposal to reduce the taxation and make inter-State movement easier. That is the question of Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The studies that have been made go to show that even at the present level of taxation, if a higher laden weight could be allowed, then the cost of transportation could be brought down. As a matter of fact, it has been estimated that the cost per ton mile, where it comes to 43 nP. with a laden weight of 6 tons can be brought down to 21 nP. if the permissible laden weight is 21 tons. That is the difference. That can compare very favourably even at the present rate of taxation.

Shri Nath Pai: Are we to understand that since they cannot do two, they will not do either? There is no money to have better kind of roads to carry the traffic, as he says. That is understandable. We can sympathise with his plea. Are we, therefore, to understand that since the first cannot be done, the second, which is wthin their competence, that is, to see that vexatious inter-State restrictions on movement, and taxation, which the industry regards as crippling, are not there, cannot also be done?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has suggested a middle course. He says that even on the existing culverts and roads, a heavier laden weight can be plied. But the people in charge of transport do not purchase those vehicles and utilise them. Is that the point?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is, more or less, the point. I have submitted that if the roads and bridges could carry a higher laden weight on vehicles the cost of operation could be brought down. So far as inter-state restrictions on movement are concerned, that is a matter of co-ordination with other forms of transport, namely, railways. For that, there is the Inter-State Transport Commission. The Coal Controller has also got a Transport Committee, with the Member, Transportation, of the Railway Board, as its Chairman. They are studying these problems. In fact, they are anxious to encourage road transport as best as they can, but the question is one of economics of operation, for which the operator himself is responsible.

Mr. Speaker: Such things have come to the notice of many hon. Members. We find one rate of taxation in one

State and a heavier taxation in another. There is double taxation in some places.

Shri Raj Bahadur: About that, we have taken certain steps. All States have now agreed that wherever there used to be double-point taxation, there will be single-point taxation. That particular decision is under implementation.

Mr. Speaker: All the same it is heavy.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not disputed that it is heavy. It is no doubt heavy. But the transport industry has been able to bear it. That is also a plea made.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it thrue that the taxation on vehicles in India is the heaviest in the world?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is also alleged. I have not been able to assess really whether it is so, but by and large it appears to be correct.

Mr. Speaker: All that hon. Members want to know is whether by reduction of this taxation, there would not be a greater possibility of transporting coal.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is evident. If taxation is reduced, the cost of transportation will also come down.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister should give some kind of satisfaction. I am not myself satisfied. Very often this question has come up. I once said that I would appoint a Committee here to co-ordinate operation between the railway authorities and coal authorities. as regards transportation. I received a letter from the hon. Minister saying that there is alreay a Cabinet Sub-Committee which is looking into the matter. It has been suggested that coal may be transported by road. Of course, reduction of tax always involves some kind of loss to the State. But if they are not able to transport the goods, why should there not be a reduction of taxation? We have seen that even students have begun to strike on this score. I get a number of adjournment motions almost everyday. The other day there was an adjournment motion on the ground that students could not go to college. It was admitted that it is so, and it is being eased. How long is this to go on?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: As long as they are in power.

Mr. Speaker: It requires a comprehensive answer from the hon. Minister to know what the position is. Why not Government reduce taxation so as to ease the situation by encouraging traffic? There is no answer to that.

Shri Raj Bahadur: On road transport, there are three types of taxations. One is by the Centre, the other is by the States and the third is at the municipal level. We have tried our level best to rationalise the tax structure so far as road transport s concerned. Many steps have been taken including the one of elimination of double-point taxation. Other steps regarding consolidation of taxes, abolition of ovtroi etc. also are being taken. All have the same end in view, namely, to reduce the burden of taxation on road transport.

Secondly, we are also trying to improve the road surface so that a higher laden weight may be transported. All these factors can operate in bringing down the cost of operation of road transport. The intentions of Government are clear.

An Hon. Member: Are there any results?

Shri Tyagi: What about reduction in the price of diesel oil?

Mr. Speaker: We are going to another matter. Next question.

D. V. C. Project

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*539. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Damodar Valley

Corporation has stated on the 20th September, 1961 that the actual cost of the D.V.C. project is going to exceed the estimates by threefold;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman's assessment of costs is correct; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In an informal speech on the 20th September, 1961, the Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation, stated that the cost of the Damodar Valley project would be three times higher than the original estimate of Rs. 55 crores as prepared by Mr. Voorduin. Voorduin's estimate was only a broad indication, based on very rough data available at that time. The first attempt to prepare a detailed, realistic estimate of the cost of the first phase projects of the Damodar Valley Corporation was made in 1951. This estimate was placed at Rs. 74·98 crores.

Subsequently, the scope of the approved schemes was increased and certain additional schemes were also sanctioned for execution from time to time. This accounts for the major part of the increase in the expenditure programme of the Damodar Valley Corporation. The estimate, as it stands now, works out to Rs. 166·45 crores. The other contributory causes leading to the increase in the overall cost of Damodar Valley Corporation projects are:—

1. Increase in the cost of machinery, materials and labour;
2. low output of machinery due to comparative inexperience of operating personnel at the earlier stages;
3. additional cost of land acquisition;
4. increased cost on personnel owing to protraction of construction schedules caused by delay in availability of some of the essential equipment;
5. heavier cost of rapairs and inadequate provision for spare parts in case of earth and rock moving equipment.
6. construction of diversion roads, provision of terminal facilities in the Navigational canal, etc.; and
7. repairs to excavations and structures damaged by flood.

The Government of India are aware of the above position.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether it is a fact that top heavy administration at the project is responsible for this heavy increase in expenditure? May I also know whether it is a fact that that since Government failed to shift the headquarters of DVC from Calcutta to the project area, it has resulted in an enormous increase in expenditure? If so, what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

Shri Hathi: These are not the reasons primarily responsible for increase in the cost of the project. The main reason is the expansion of the scope of the project from 3 lakh kw. to 8 lakh kw. That by itself means an increase of Rs. 67 crores.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know what is the total revenue expected from the power supplied to industries in West Bengal and Bihar from the project?

Shri Hathi: I require notice.

Shri Tangamani The original estimate was Rs. 55 crores. Subsequently, it was increased to Rs. 64 crores. The present estimate is Rs. 166 crores. May we know whether this is the final estimate or whether it is also likely to increase?

Shri Hathi: This is final provided there is no increase in the cost of

materials. If there is an increase in the cost of cement, steel and power equipment, it may go higher.

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it that the DVC project suffers from a sort of rubbery elasticity, because the estimates are never fixed? This produces a very bad impression in the country.

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member is right in saying that the estimate has gone on increasing, but there is no question of creating any bad impression, because as I have just said, the benefit has also increased from 3 lakh kw. to 8 lakh kw. That by itself accounts for an increase of Rs. 67 crores. If we take the original cost of the project and the benefits as originally estimated and compare them with the present figures, the rise would not be so much. If we go on increasing the scope irrigation benefits, power benefits and so on, naturally the estimate goes higher.

Shri Morarka: As has been mentioned by the hon. Member, from the original estimate of Rs. 25 crores, it has gone to Rs. 160 crores.

Shri Hathi: Not Rs. 25 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Was the original estimate Rs. 25 crores?

Shri Hathi: If he bases his question on my reply, that is a different matter. There is no original estimate of Rs. 25 crores.

Mr. Speaker: The original estimate was Rs. 65 crores.

Shri Morarka: Very well, I stand corrected. When the original estimate was Rs. 65 crores, and now it has gone up to Rs. 165 crores, may I know, before the estimates are revised and expansion of the scheme is sanctioned, at what level these things are considered and sanctioned, and whether any sanction for the financial allocation is taken from Parliament also?

Shri Hathi: That is perfectly correct. We have to make a distinction between a project as it is, and its expansion. In the DVC, for example, we have thought of adding one set—the fourth generator of 75,000 KW. It comes before the House for financial sanction whenever we put up any new project. Secondly, we are adding two generating sets of 75,000 KW each at Durgapur.

Then we are having two more of 125,000 KW each at Chandrapur. That means, it is not the same project as originally envisaged. Actually, these are new projects in a way, which are placed before the House and financial sanction is obtained. It is not as if the orignal project remains as it is, and still the cost goes on increasing.

Shri Supakar: It appears, as the hon. Minister has not clearly contradicted it, that the original estimate was only about Rs. 65 crores and now it is about Rs. 165 crores. The original target of electricity generation was 3 lakhs KW, whereas now it is 8 lakhs. Having regard to the additional benefit secured, the increase in the cost seem to be too high. Is it not correct?

Shri Hathi: No. It is not too high when compared to the present costs.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav. May I know when the final phase of this DVC project will be completed?

Shri Hathi: As soon as we stop giving more and more benefits of power and irrigation.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the participating Governments in the DVC project are being consulted before further investment?

Shri Hathi: By all means they are being consulted.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: There was a demand from the Government of Bihar that the headquarters of this project should be shifted from Calcutta to the project area. May I know what became of that?

Shri Hathi: The matter was considered at an inter-State conference

between Bihar, West Bengal and the Central Government.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: There was an agreement I suppose.

Shri Hathi: The West Bengal Government have agreed to shift the headquarters, and the operational staff is being shifted now to Maithon.

Floods in Orissa

*540. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent proposals for taming the rivers Brahmani and Baitarni in Orissa to save the State from devastation by floods; and

(b) whether the proposals have been examined and the likely expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Orissa have, in their long range plan to tame the rivers Brahmani and Baitarni, included proposals for a dam on Brahmani at Rengali costing Rs. 193 lakhs for flood portion, and a dam on Baitarni at Bhimkund costing Rs. 553 lakhs for flood protection. They have also proposed in the same plan embankments on Brahmani at a cost of Rs. 331 lakhs and on Baitarni at a cost of Rs. 97 lakhs for the Third Five Year Plan they have proposed schemes of embankments etc. only costing Rs. 80 lakhs.

(b) The scheme of a multipurpose dam at Bhimkund on Baitarni at a cost of Rs. 61·73 crores was received from the State Government but was returned as it needed further investigations.

No scheme for a dam across Brahmani has yet been received from the State Government. Similarly no scheme of embankments etc. has yet been received from the State Government. As such the question of examining them does not arise.

Shri Supakar: May I know if any of these projects is likely to find a place in the Third Plan?

Shri Hathi: I do not think.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether, besides this long-rang programme of 15 years, the Government has made any short-range programme so that floods in Orissa can really be successfully checked? Is there any such programme which can be implemented?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. Short-term plans are there.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन फलड्स कंट्रोल स्कीम्स से गल्ले की पैदावार कितनी अधिक बढ़ जायेगी ?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the figures, but the Kosi embankment has certainly benefited the whole of the area. I cannot give the figures as to how much increase in the production of foodgrains will be there, but it has been there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these three proposals have been recommended by the Flood Enquiry Committee which has submitted its report recently?

Shri Hathi: The recent flood control body did not examine them because the schemes were not ready, but the high-level committee on floods did recommend these schemes.

Shri Supakar: For the Third Plan, the Government of Orissa sent schemes costing about Rs. 42 crores for flood protection in the entire State. Have any of those schemes been accepted by the Centre; if so, what is the amount likely to be sanctioned during the Third Plan for flood protection in Orissa?

Shri Hathi: Schemes are accepted or approved by the Central Flood Control Board after they are technically examined. As these schemes

were not yet ready for examination, the question of approval did not arise, but a provision of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 crores has been made for other minor works.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether Government are contemplating damming the tributaries of the river Brahmani to solve this situation?

Shri Hathi: Yes. The State Government has in view a scheme for having a dam on the tributaries of that river.

Second Shipyard at Cochin

*541. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made in the setting up of the second ship-building yard at Cochin; and

(b) the amount spent during the current year so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) About 38 acres of private land have been acquired for the shipyard and acquisition proceedings in respect of the remaining land are at an advanced stage. Negotiations for foreign collaboration in the setting up of the yard are in progress.

(b) Rs. 40 lakhs.

Shri Kodiyan: Out of 100 acres of land required for this shipyard at Cochin, 40 acres have been offered by the State Government, and 60 have to be acquired. Now the hon. Minister's reply says that only 38 acres have been acquired, and it has taken about a year to acquire this. May I know the reason for this slow progress in the acquisition of land?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have indicated that out of 100 acres, the Kerala Government have agreed to give 36 acres for the shipyard free of cost. Out of the balance to be acquired from private parties, 38 acres have already been acquired. Proceedings in respect of the remaining plots of land are well under way, and by the end of the current year it is expected they will be acquired, excepting two plots of land which contain large buildings. It is anticipated that the acquisition proceedings in regard to these two particular plots where large buildings are situated, will take time.

Shri Kodiyan: How long will it take to complete the negotiations with the foreign countries concerned for obtaining technical assistance for the construction of this shipyard, and what progress is envisaged during the Third Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are three points under consideration: appointment of technical consultants for the preparation of the project report; obtaining technical and financial collaboration from foreign shipyards; obtaining foreign exchange for the project from credits offered by foreign countries. All these matters will take some time because we have got to make the best arrangement.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know if it will be completed, or at least started, within the Third Plan period.

Shri Kodiyan: What is the actual progress envisaged during the Third Plan in the construction of this shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As soon as we are able to finalise our agreement and arrangements with regard to technical collaboration, I am sure there will be no difficulty in processing the project further.

Shri V. Eacharan: What are the other steps taken in addition to the acquisition of land at Cochin?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have started negotiations with a number of firms for getting this technical collaboration.

Unauthorised Guides in Agra

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*542. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the Government Tourist Guide Association regarding unauthorised guides in Agra; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint was investigated by the Department of Tourism. As a result thereof the matter has been settled to the satisfaction of both the local Excursion Agents and the guides approved by the Department of Tourism.

Shri P. G. Deb: Is it a fact that the Government Tourist Guide Association have refused to work at Agra and elsewhere if their demands are not accepted? If so, what do Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That did happen some time ago. After the intervention of the officer sent for that purpose, an amicable arrangement and agreement has been arrived at between the guides and the local Excursion Agents.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether there is any special training for these guides and whether any emoluments are being paid to them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a special training for guides; but no special emoluments are being paid to them by Government.

Shri P. G. Deb: What amicable arrangement has been arrived at?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The fact of the matter is that the travel agents formed into an association and in that association they also included guides approved by the Tourist Department. The latter were not duly qualified; and they were not even fully literate; they were not able to speak English and they wanted that all the demands for guides should be processed through the Secretary of the newly formed association. This created an impossible situation because the foreigners who came could not find any help from the guides placed at their disposal because they could not speak English. Therefore, the Excursion Agents found it difficult to deal with that association. On that an officer was sent from here. It has been arranged that only approved and trained guides will be employed; and the Excursion Agents and the approved guides have come to an agreement.

सेठ अचल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह उचित नहीं समझा गया है कि जो गाइड्स १०-१० या १५-१५ बरस से काम कर रहे है, उनको एग्जेम्पट कर दिया जाए ताकि वे अपना काम करते रह सकें ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह उचित हो सकता है लेकिन उसी शर्त पर जबकि वे गाइड्स अच्छी तरह अंग्रेजी या कोई दूसरी विदेशी भाषा बोल सकें और इस योग्य हों कि गाइड्स का काम कर सकें ।

I.A.C. Employee for Lok Sabha Seat

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*543. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Officer of the Indian Airlines Corporation at its Calcutta Office has applied for permission to stand for election to the Lok Sabha in the coming General Election;

(b) whether such permission has been granted; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) One of the Traffic Officers of the Corporation in the Calcutta Area has applied for permission of the Corporation to seek election to the State Legislature.

(b) and (c). Although the Corporation initially agreed to the officer standing for election on the basis that he would resign from the service of the Corporation on being elected, they have, on re-consideration, in the light of the provisions of the Standing Orders concerning Discipline and Appeals approved by the Central Government, informed him that he should resign from the service of the Corporation before seeking election to the State Legislature.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any reply has been received from the officer and whether he has resigned? Is it also a fact that he has expressed his view in the application that he wants to contest in the election on the Communist Party ticket?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not know on what party ticket he wanted to contest. But the Corporation has informed him that if he wants to contest in the elections he must resign from service first.

Express Delivery System

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*544. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 372 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made in the consideration of the question of continuance or otherwise of the express delivery system of P. & T. Department;

(b) whether the consideration is confined to only the continuance or not of the system or whether there is also any proposal for modification and improvement upon it; and

(c) the details of the proposal in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is not the question of discontinuing the E.D. System but of effecting improvements and modifications in it that is being considered, as already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 372 on the 11th August, 1961.

(c). With a view to effecting improvements in the ED system, the work of ED articles has been transferred from telegraph offices to post offices in Delhi, New Delhi Poona, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Lucknow, Allahabad and Madras on an experimental basis. More expeditious arrangements have been made for the conveyance of bags and covers containing ED articles and for ensuring their prompt delivery to addressees. The results have been very encouraging and the revised procedure will therefore gradually be extended to other places also.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether Government have decided to increase the express delivery charges in future? If so, may I know the reason for it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such decision. I think there is no such decision taken so far.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: In his Budget speech the hon. Minister has hinted that there will be increase in the charges for express delivery. But now the hon. Minister of State says that he is not aware of that. May I know whether he has read the Budget speech of the hon. Minister and whether he can say now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got some information here. The Board has decided that the express delivery fee should not be raised for the time being.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But it will be after the General Elections.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, I think that is an insinuation which I would like to repudiate.

Mr. Speaker: I did not ask the hon. Minister to reply. When an hon. Member puts a question and I proceed to call another, that question need not be answered.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि यह नई व्यवस्था, यह नई सुविधा कुछ ही शहरों में की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसे और भी नगरों में चालू करने का विचार किया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने यह भी निवेदन किया है कि चूंकि इस नई सुविधा से जो कि प्रयोगात्मक रूप से चालू की गई थी, अच्छे और प्रोत्साहन देने वाले नतीजे निकले हैं, इसलिये इसको और भी बढ़ाया जाएगा, चालू किया जाएगा।

Thefts at Kandla Port

*545. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts of iron and steel have been committed from the store of the Kandla Port very recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Theft of steel bars weighing about 11 tons and 18 cwts valued at Rs. 8,839 was noticed on the 12th October 1961. The police authorities are carrying out investigations.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether some of the stolen iron and steel was found in one of the stores at Kandla?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The matter is at present under special investigation and it is not advisable for me to say anything about this.

Money Order Service from India to Burma

*546. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for resumption of Money Order services from India to Burma;

(b) whether similar facility exists from Burma to India; and

(c) if so, the limitation thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). With a view to help Indian nationals to make small remittances to India the money order service with Burma was resumed on a reciprocal basis.

(b). Yes.

(c). Remittances up to Rs. 20 per month per individual can be sent by money order from Burma to India.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the new facilities which are extended from 1-8-1961 are on the old basis, namely, without any residential qualification or has any restriction been put as three year period of stay?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Government of Burma have put two more restrictions and they are:—

> The remitter must have visited India during the last 3 years; and the Indian magistrate's verification of the existence of dependants should not be more than three months old.

These are the restrictions that have been placed; and negotiations are being carried on to rationalise and relax them.

Shri Tangamani: Has any representation been made to the Burmese Government through our High Commission that the old practice might be continued because many are not

able to get money orders because of these two restrictions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Our Ministry has continued its effort for the extension of this period of 3 years; and as regards the Indian magistrate's certificate, our Ambassador took up the matter with the Burmese authorities and they have agreed to accept all certificate issued after 1-1-1960 for money orders during 1961.

C.H.S. Scheme for Employees of Delhi Administration

*547. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that hundreds of employees of Delhi Administration are living in Government built colonies for Government employees where the only medical facilities available are through the C.H.S. Scheme, Government intend extending C.H.S. facilities to employees of Delhi Administration also; and

(b) if so, by what time C.H.S. facilities will be extended to them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it a fact that there are hundreds of Delhi Administration employees living in the Government colonies where there are no medical facilities other than the CHS to get medical aid?

Shri Karmarkar: My information is that it is not a fact that the only medical facilities are of the CHS. If there are any difficulties it is for the Delhi Administration who is their employer to look to it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what are the other facilities available to them and whether the scheme of reimbursement is applicable in these cases. What other facilities exist for the Delhi Administration employees?

Shri Karmarkar: The Delhi Municipal Corporation has got its dispensaries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Our information is that there is no facility.

Shri Karmarkar: His information is wrong; t hat is what I wanted to say.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Wagons in Workshops

*528. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 154 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of 4 wheeler wagons expected to be built by Railway workshops in 1961-62 on the basis of present capacity;

(b) whether the private manufacturers are expected to make up in 1961-62 the shortfall in their production during 1960-61;

(c) the reasons for excluding the Kharagpur and Jamalpur Workshops from the wagon-building programme; and

(d) total number of wagons expected to be built in both public and private sectors in 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The number of wagons expected to be built during 1961-62 (Wagon Building Year)* is as follows:—

Type	*No. in terms of 4 wheeler*
Box Wagons	1080
4 wheeler wagons	1210
B.G. Brakevans	40
M.G. Brakevans	50
M.G. Oil Tank wagons	620
Total	3000

(b). No Sir.

(c). Khargpur and Jamalpur Workshops have not been excluded from the wagon building programmes. They are currently manufacturing tank barrels for M.G. Oil Tank Wagons and other components required for construction of wagons in other Railway Workshops. Khargpur is also manufacturing 108 B.G. and 7 N.G. Goods Brakevans. Orders for manufacture of wagons have been placed on those Workshops where capacity for construction, labour and machinery etc. are available for the purpose.

(d). The total number of wagons expected to be built in both public and private sectors in 1961-62 (Wagon building year)* is a follows: In terms of 4 wheelers

Public Sector	3000 Approx.
Private Sector	23000 Approx.

*(Wagon Building Year is from July 1961 to June 1962).

Transport Cooperative Society in Delhi

*532. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for the formation of a Transport Co-operative Society in Delhi with a view to provide employment to educated unemployed was some time ago sponsored by the Ministry of Transport and Communications; and

(b) if so, the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Yes.

(b). Under the scheme in question, a goods transport cooperative society has already been set up and registered in Delhi. Some members of the society have been given training in certain aspects of road transport and the question of making arrangements for the training of all members in driving heavy motor vehicles is under consideration. An order for 10 trucks chassis required by the society was placed, out of which 5 have already been delivered to it. Body has been constructed on one of these chassis and a permit for the Delhi-Lucknow route has been obtained in respect of the vehicle. This vehicle is at present operating in Delhi. Body building work on two more chassis is expected to be completed by the first week of December 1961 and on the remaining two by the second week of December 1961.

International Air Transport Association

*537. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India International raised the question of reduction of 'transatlantic' fares at the last meeting of the International Air Transport Association at Sydney;

(b) whether the question of abolition of the surcharge for jet planes was also raised; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). No, Sir. International Air Transport Association meeting held at Sydney in October, 1961 was the Annual General Meeting, at which only broad policy issues can be raised. Air fares are determined at the meetings of the International Air Transport Association Traffic Conferences. However, Air India International delegate to the Annual General Meeting at Sydney did make a reference in his speech to the need for reduction in the world-wide fares generally and the North Atlantic fares in particular.

(c). Does not arise.

Crashing of I.A.C. Viscount at Colombo

*548. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation four engined Viscount met with an accident on the 15th November, 1961 at Ratmalama (Colombo) Airport in Ceylon while landing;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) whether any of the 39 passengers or crew of 5 sustained injuries;

(d) whether it is a fact that the weather was bad and that Pilot landed and then took off and again landed; and

(e) whether the Report of the Accident Investigating Officers will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (e). It is a fact that an Indian Airlines Corporation Viscount aircraft VT-DIH, operating a scheduled passenger service from Bombay to Colombo via Madras met with an accident on the 15th November, 1961 at Ratmalana (Colombo) airport in Ceylon. None of the passengers or members of the crew received any injuries. The accident is under investigation by the Ceylonese Authorities and an officer of the Civil Aviation Department is associated with the work of the investigation.

Changes in Winter Flight Schedule of I.A.C.

*549. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some changes have been introduced in the winter flight schedule of the I.A.C. with effect from the 18th November, 1961 involving suspension of some services and reduction of frequency in other services;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for the revision of the schedule;

(c) whether it is expected to revive the original schedule shortly; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Due to a slight shortage of aircraft for a temporary period which was aggravated by the grounding of one Viscount aircraft which met with an accident at Colombo on 15th November, 1961 .

(c) and (d). Some additional services have been introduced from 4-12-1961. Efforts are, however, being made to increase the services to cope with the demand.

नई दिल्ली-पेरिस रेल-सम्पर्क

*५५०. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली से पेरिस तक एक रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए योजना बनाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से देश इस योजना में शामिल हुए हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना का विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) इस मंत्रालय को इस तरह के किसी प्रस्ताव की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Bombay-Agra Road

*551. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) at how many places the diversion of Bombay-Agra Road has been contemplated by Government and what is the progress that has been achieved;

(b) whether it is a fact that the road is to be diverted at Malegaon (District Nasik), a thickly populated city;

(c) if so, at what mile it will be diverted and where it will be joined to the other point; and

(d) when the work of diversion will begin?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 32].

(b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Looting at Adra Junction

*552. **Shri B. Das Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 30th October, 1961 some of the passengers of 316 down train forcibly entered the Railway catering room at Adra Junction, S.E. Railway and looted the victuals in the presence of the G.R.P. Officers and Divisional Commercial Superintendent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the Ministers including the Minister of Police of the West Bengal Government were travelling by the same train and this looting was done before them;

(c) whether an all concerned wire was sent from Adra, S.E. Railway and whether the Railway Minister has got a complaint to this effect; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Setting up of Transmitters

*553. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 371 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in completing arrangements for the setting up of 57 transmitters; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The question would be answered by the Minister of Information & Broadcasting on a subsequent date.

Hindustan Shipyard

*554. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 739 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) the percentage of Government subsidy given for ships constructed at Hindustan Shipyard;

(b) the total amount of subsidies given so far;

(c) the average foreign exchange components in Indian-built ships; and

(d) the extent to which prices of Hindusthan Shipyard's vessels are affected by inadequate supply and high cost of steel plates manufactured at Rourkela?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). 26 per cent of the cost of construction of the ships.

(b). Rs. 6,35,11,400 upto 31-3-1961.

(c). 43 per cent of the cost of construction.

(d). Steel p'ates from Rourkela cost Rs. 8 lakhs more per vessel of the 'Mitsubishi' type than imported plates.

Commercial Marketing Obligations

*555. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 141 on the 8th August, 1961 and state the outcome of discussions for reducing the commercial marketing obligations held with the Governments of U.S.A., Australia and Canada?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Our efforts to secure a reduction in the Commercial marketing obligations have not met with success.

आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी औषधियां

*५५६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री २६ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या १०२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों के निर्माण को वैज्ञानिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत लाने के जिस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में इतनी देरी होने का क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय करना संभव नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) इस सुझाव का विस्तृत परीक्षण करने पर कतिपय व्यवहारिक अड़चनें प्रकाश में आई हैं और पहले उनका हल ढूंढने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

Shipyard at Cochin

*557. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised collaboration arrangements for the proposed shipyard at Cochin;

(b) if not, what are the difficulties in the way of finalising this arrangement; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative what are the main items of arrangement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahdur): (a). No, Sir.

(b). As the negotiations are still in progress it would not be possible to give any information in this regard at present.

(c). Does not arise.

Air Crash Near Sangli

*558. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two planes crashed near Sangli on 4th October, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been conducted in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The accidents are under investigation.

Silting of Hooghly

*559. **Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been further deterioration of Hooghly due to silting up this year;

(b) if so, to what extent navigability had been affected;

(c) what quantity of head-water is needed to slush the silt effectively by construction of Farraka Barrage; and

(d) by what time Farrakka Barrage will supply this quantity of head water?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Yes. Balari Bar in the estuary of the River Hooghly has shoaled steadily during the year necessitating a cut in the drafts of ships. There has been no marked deterioration of the other bars in the navigable channel of the River Hooghly except for the transitional difficulties at Nurpur as a result of the execution of the Fulta Point Scheme. The Calcutta Port Commissioners have been able to maintain adequate depths at these bars by intensive maintenance dredging.

(b). The drafts allotted to ships entering and leaving the Port had to be curtailed during the year owing to the shoaling of the Balari Bar and the actual high water level at Diamond Harbour falling short of the predicted level by more than one foot on some occasions. The depth of water over the Balari Bar fell to 4'-6" in September, 1961. Thereupon the Port Commissioners opened the Rangafalla Channel, the alternative route, for navigations. This channel is being used for both day and night navigation since the 11th September, 1961. The Balari Bar was kept open for navigation for light draft ships but had to be eventually closed to navigation on the 15th October, 1961. All ships entering and leaving the Port are now using the Rangafalla Channel. Since this channel is not reliable, the Port Commissioners have formulated a proposal for developing a new channel over the Balari Bar along a more favourable alignment. This work will involve contract dredging on an extensive scale which will be augmented by the Calcutta Port Commissioners' own dredging efforts. The Calcutta Port Commissioners' dredgers have already commenced operation on this new channel and it is anticipated that the contractor's dredger will be able to commence operations shortly.

(c). Upto 40,000 cusecs from the Feeder Canal and controlled freshet supplies from the direct head;

(d). In about 8 years' time when the construction of the Farraka Barrage is expected to be completed.

दिल्ली की शटल सेवा का विस्तार

*५६०. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोतीबाग में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों की यह पुरानी मांग है कि विनय नगर तक चलने वाली शटल गाड़ियों को मोतीबाग में स्थित जैदी मार्केट तक बढ़ा दिया जाये ; और

(ख) इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). सरोजनी नगर शटल गाड़ियों को मोतीबाग के जैदी मार्केट तक चलाने के लिए मांग की जाती रही है। इस सुझाव की जांच की गई है जिससे मालूम हुआ है कि सवारी गाड़ियों को मोती बाग में इस जगह तक चलाना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि शान्तिपथ ऊपरी पुल से पश्चिम की ओर की रेलवे लाइन पत्थर की खान से सम्बन्धित यातायात के लिए है।

Ferry Services between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar

*561. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to stte:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dhanushkodi-Talaimannar Ferry service will end soon;

(b) if so, reasons for the same; and

(c) whether representations have been received protesting against the proposal in view of its importance to backward Ramnad District?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). As the ferry service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar has been running at a loss and also as the sea is causing serious erosion at Dhanushkodi, there is a proposal undunder consideration to hand over the Railway assets on the ferry service to the Eastern Shipping Corporation, which is a wholly Government owned undertaking, for providing the service at present between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar and later between Tuticorin and Colombo. No final decision in the matter has, however, been taken by the Government so far.

(c). Yes, Sir.

Famine Conditions in Maharashtra

*562. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are famine conditions in some of the districts of the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether talukas and districts have been reported by the State to be famine stricken; and

(c) what help has been asked for by the State in order to meet the situation and what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

Transport of Coal by Ships

*563. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Morarka:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships required to transport two million tons of coal annually from Calcutta to South and West Indian ports;

(b) the number of ships actually available for this purpose;

(c) steps taken to make up the shortage of ships and additional expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the quantity of coal actually shipped so far as against the target figure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Between 45 to 50 ships, depending on the turn round of ships at loading and unloading ports.

(b) 34 ships offered by the Indian Coastal Conference some of which are also used for rice.

(c) The Shipping Corporation of India has chartered three foreign vessels for carrying coal. Some more ships are proposed to be chartered shortly. In addition to this, vessels intended for the overseas trades are also being employed as and when possible and some of the overaged vessels are also being continued into service as long as possible. The shipping companies are also trying to acquire some ships for the trade. It is difficult to make any precise estimate of the expenditure incurred by the Shipping Companies in this regard.

(d) 804,048 tons of coal have been shipped from Calcutta during the

period from 1st May, 1961 to 15th November, 1961.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

*564. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Khimji:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the special officer appointed to make a detailed study of the Kandla port with a view to declare a portion of it as free trade zone has since submitted his report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारत में दूसरा टेलीफोन कारखाना

*५६५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रा० चं० माझी।
श्री नेकराम नेगी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री दामानी :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री कोडियान :
श्री अगाड़ी :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २९ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या १०४४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में टेलीफोन निर्माण का एक और कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Electric Locomotives

*566. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was spent in the construction of Electric locomotives at Chittaranjan recently; and

(b) how many locomotives are likely to be produced in 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) approximately Rs. 34 lakhs so far.

(b) Two 1500 Volts D.C., Broad Gauge, electric locos.

Indo-Ceylon Air Service

*567. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government have negotiated with Ceylon Government regarding extending the Indian Airlines Corporation service to Ceylon *via* Trichinopoly, Madurai, Trivandrum;

(b) if so, results of the same; and

(c) how many services are now maintained between Ceylon and India by the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air Ceylon?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) *Indian Airlines Corporation*: 7 per week with Viscounts.

Air Ceylon: 10 per week with DC-3.

Winter Sports' Centre at Gulmarg

1082. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the proposal to develop Gulmarg as a winter sports centre with a skating rink;

(b) the Central aid given, if any, for the scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Third Five Year Plan for development of Tourism includes a scheme for development of Winter Sports at Gulmarg (Kashmir) at an estimated cost of Rs. 20:00 lakhs. The expenditure is to be incurred directly by the Central Government. The development of Winter Sports also envisages installation of ropeways for taking up sports enthusiasts from Gulmarg to Alpathar. The scheme is being coordinated with the Department of Atomic Energy who have proposals to instal a ropeway from Gulmarg to Apherwat to carry their scientists and equipment. That Department had the area surveyed initially by a party of Czech Engineers who had suggested a certain alignment for the ropeway. At the instance of the Department of Tourism, a Winter Sports expert from Austria visited the area in December 1960 and he suggested certain changes in the alignment of the ropeway. The Department of Atomic Energy obtained the services of a French Consulting Engineer in September-October 1961 for preparation of technical specifications for the project. The report of this Engineering Consultant is awaited. In the light of the report of the Consulting Engineer when received, it will be possible to examine other aspects of the development of Winter Sports such as installation of practice ski lift, skating rink, opening of a Centrally heated hotel at Gulmarg as well as a ski school etc.

Complaints lodged at Batala Station

1083. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints lodged at Batala Station of Northern Railway during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the nature of action taken on those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961, 3 complaints were recorded in the Complaint Book at Batala station.

The number and the nature of complaints are as follows:

Incivility	1
Mechanical defects i.e. fans or lights not working properly.	1
Miscellanous complaints.	1
Total	3

(b) None of the complaints were substantiated.

Thefts on Northern Railway

1084. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft, pilferage and loss of property that have occurred from April, 1961 to October, 1961 on the Northern Railway; and

(b) how does this compare with the figures for the corresponding period of the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Thefts and pilferages of booked consignments on Northern Railway during April, 1961 to October, 1961.

	Nos.	Amount of loss involved	Amount recovered
		(Rs.)	
Thefts	166	1,22,521	31,662
Pilferages	73	3,003	951

(b) Thefts and pilferages of booked consignments on Northern Railway during April, 1960 to October, 1960.

	Nos.	Amount of loss involved	Amount recovered
		(Rs.)	
Thefts	221	1,79,139	64,126
Pilferages	86	2,289	1,341

Remodelling of Pathankot and Batala Stations

1085. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the uptodate progress made in regard to the remodelling of Pathankot and Batala Railway Stations on the Northern Railway;

(b) the nature and details of amenities to be provided on the above stations; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no proposal to remodel Pathankot and Batala Railway stations.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Roads in Delhi

1086. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the mileage of roads constructed and the amount spent thereon in Delhi under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): An expenditure of Rs. 15·12 lakhs was incurred on the construction of roads in Delhi during the Second Five-Year Plan. About eleven miles of roads were completed during that period. In addition, work on some of the roads was in progress at the end of the Second Plan.

Remodelling of Stations

1087. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some stations of Northern Railway are now being remodelled;

(b) if so, the names of the stations; and

(c) whether station working rules have been framed for their remodelling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi Kishenganj, Modinagar, Guldhar, Muzaffar Nagar, Meerut City, Daurala, Ambala Cantt., Sonepat, Dhuri, Rewari, Hanumangarh, Ratangarh, Hissar Hardwar, Bareilly, Chandausi, Harduaganj, Sitapur City, Ajgain, Safdarganj, Shahganj, Sohwal, Malipur, Akbarpur, Chilbilla, Janghai, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Samdari, Marwar Balia, Khun Kuna, Sujangarh, Ladnun, Khatu, Marwar Chapri, Gotan, Banar, Jogimagra, Raikabagh, Hanwant, Salwas, Basni, Jalor, Marwar Bhimal, Pipar Road, Luni Jn., Vindhyachal, Mirazapur, Mandah Road, Subedarganj, Juhi, Makhanpur, Kaurara, Tundla and Aligarh.

(c) These rules are framed and given effect to before the remodelled yard is opened to traffic.

Quarters for Railway Doctors

1088. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of Railway doctors on the Northern Railway who have been provided with quarters as specified by the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): 181.

Air Passengers

1089. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of passenger movements during the year 1960 at Dum Dum, Santa-Cruz and Meenakbakam airports; and

(b) the tonnage of mail and cargo handled at these airports?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 33].

Family Planning in Madhya Pradesh

1090. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of family planning centres opened in Madhya Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): 241 family planning centres were opened in Madhya Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period as follows:

Year.	No. of family planning centres.
1958-59	97
1959-60	75
1960-61	69
Total	241

Medical and Health Schemes in Maharashtra

1091. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of allotment made by the Central Government for Maharashtra State on various medical and health schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for the year 1961-62 scheme-wise; and

(c) the amount given so far for each scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement showing the provisions made for the various medical and public health schemes of the Maharashtra State in the Third Five Year Plan of the State is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 34).

(b) and (c). According to the existing procedure for the release of Central assistance, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned only at the end of each year for broad groups or categories of schemes. Three fourths of the total central assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lump sum ways and means advances to the State Government in nine equal instalments during the course of the year. For 1961-62 the allocation of Central assistance to the Government of Maharashtra is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Loan	Grant	Total
Centrally Aided Schemes	115·00	164·00	279·00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	—	15·18	15·18
TOTAL	115·00	179·18	294·18

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Maharashtra

1092. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for

rural water supply schemes in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes a provision of Rs. 163:00 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan of Maharashtra for the undermentioned schemes:

Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme, Rs. 18 lakhs

Village Well Water Supply Scheme, Rs. 71 lakhs.

Village Panchyat Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, Rs. 74 lakhs.

Besides, provision has been made in the Third Plan for rural water supply schemes under the Community Development programme and the Local Development Works Programme also.

Road from Simla Hills to Chakrata

1093. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Simla Hill Station in Punjab will be linked directly with Chakrata Cantonment Station in Dehradun district with the construction of a motorable road in Uttara Khand Division on the Indo-Tibetan border;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be completed; and

(c) the cost and the utility of the road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No project for the construction of a motorable road in the Uttarkhand Division of U.P. which would provide a direct road link between Simla and Shakrata is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Thermal Station at Kalakot in Kashmir

1094. Shri P. G. Deb: Will he Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Thermal Station is to be set up at Kalakot in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes;

(b) A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan for the Scheme.

Sugar Factories

1095. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will he Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what dues are outstanding against each Sugar Factory in the country as on the 31st October, 1961 on account of:

(i) unpaid arrears of cane price;

(ii) unpaid arrears of Cooperative Society's Commission;

(iii) unpaid arrears of interest on unpaid cane prices;

(iv) unpaid arrears of cess;

(v) unpaid arrears of income tax; and

(vi) unpaid arrears of wages and other labour dues; and

(b) what steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken for the realisation of these arrears and when it is hoped each of these will be fully paid off?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) (i) A statement giving the unpaid arrears of cane price, as on 31-10-61 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 35).

(a) (ii) to (vi) The information is not available.

(b) The arrears of cane price are being cleared as stocks of sugar are sold.

Murder of Passengers in Trains

1096. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers murdered and injured in running trains by robbers during the period from 1st July to 31st October, 1961; and

(b) the investigation made by police in this regard and measures taken to stop such recurrence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House on receipt.

Dacoities in Trains

1097. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of dacoities committed in the running trains during the six months ending the 30th June, 1961 (Railway-wise);

(b) the number of passengers killed, wounded and value of properties looted (Railway-wise); and

(c) the number of persons apprehended, arrested and convicted by courts of law?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Over-bridge at Rajpura

1098. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to reconstitute Rajpura over-bridge has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Presumably the Honb'le Member is referring to the over-bridge in place of the existing level crossing on G. T. Road at Rajpura and if so, the position is as under:

This scheme was included by the State Government in their Second Plan but it was later on postponed by them for consideration during Third Plan period. The scheme will be planned for execution as soon as the Government of Punjab indicate the specific year in which they would be able to finance their portion of the work.

It may, however, be added that a road over-bridge for a bypass road at the Ludhiana end of Rajpura Yard has already been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Mill-owners in Punjab

1099. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit earned by the Sugar Mill-owners in Punjab in 1960-61 is more than the profit earned in 1959-60; and

(b) the profit earned in these years separately?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The information is not available. Factories have different accounting years which close from 31st March to 31st October. Section 210 of the Companies Act, 1956 as recently amended, allows six months' time for the compilation of balance-sheets after the close of the accounting year and sometimes extension of time is also granted by the Registrar of Companies.

Trunk Telephone Channel between Hoshiarpur and Dasuya

1100. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct trunk telephone channel

between Hoshiarpur and Dasuya in Punjab; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) A direct circuit is not justified as the traffic between these stations is negligible. The existing routing of calls via Mukerian and Jullundur is appropriate.

रेलवे लाइन का टूट जाना

११०१. श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्तूबर के अन्तिम सप्ताह में बकुलहा और सुरेमनपुर स्टेशनों के बीच छपरा-वाराणसी लाइन टूट गई थी और उस लाइन पर कई दिन तक गाड़ियां नहीं चलीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाइन टूटने का क्या कारण था, क्या गाड़ियां साधारण रूप से चल रही हैं और क्या रेलवे लाइन की मरम्मत स्थायी या अस्थायी रूप से कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) मरम्मत पर कितना व्यय हुआ और स्थायी मरम्मत पर कुल कितना व्यय होने का अनमान है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां । लाइन टूट जाने के कारण २६-१०-६१ को रात के १२ बजे से २८-१०-६१ को रात के १.१५ बजे तक सीधी गाड़ियों का आना जाना बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). गांव वालों ने रेलवे का पुश्ता काट दिया था जिसकी वजह से लाइन टूट गई। ३६,००० रु० की अनुमानित लागत से अस्थायी रूप से लाइन की मरम्मत कर दी गई है और अब गाड़ियां सामान्य रूप से चल रही हैं । लाइन की स्थायी मरम्मत पर लगभग १८,००० रु० और खर्च का अनुमान है ।

रेलवे की जमीन

११०२. श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाराणसी-छपरा लाइन पर बकुलहा और सुरेमनपुर स्टेशनों के बीच नई और पुरानी रेलवे लाइनों के बीच कितने एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि पड़ी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या जल निःसारण का प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण इस भूमि में काश्त नहीं की जाती है ; और

(ग) उस क्षेत्र से जल निःसारण के लिए और इस भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन ने क्या योजना बनाई है और इस पर कितनी लागत का अनुमान है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) लगभग १५० एकड़ ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं । बरसात में जमी न का केवल कुछ हिस्सा पानी में डूब जाता है और जब बरसाती पानी सूख जाता है, तो उस जमीन पर खेती की जाती है । फिर भी स्थायी रूप से छः फुट की एक पुलिया बनाने का विचार है जिसमें एक फाटक लगाया जायेगा जिसे उठाया और गिराया जा सकता है । इस काम की अनुमानित लागत १८,००० रुपये है ।

Batala Station

1103. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first and third class waiting rooms at Batala Station on the Northern Railway are very small and other passenger amenities are also not available there; and

(b) if so, the new improvements in the passenger amenities proposed to be made at this station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. At present a combined first and second class waiting room and a third class waiting hall exist. These are considered adequate. However, it is, proposed to provide during the Third Five Year Plan additional amenities, viz. shelter on the platform and sanitised latrines in the upper class waiting room as well as on the platform. Provision of a retiring room is also under consideration.

Alternative to Mathura Road, Delhi

1104. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the details of the progress made in the proposal to build an alternative road to Mathura Road connecting the Old and New Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The proposal for doubling the Hardinge Bridge and the construction of a road parallel to the road under the existing bridge has been considered in consultation with the Delhi Administration. But, there are other proposals under consideration, namely, (1) a permanent link between Mathura Road near Purana Qila and National Highway No. 2 bypass, and (2) an over-bridge where the School Lane crosses the railway line. These other proposals will serve traffic between Old and New Delhi, and therefore it has been decided to defer the doubling of the Hardinge Bridge.

Reduction in the Prices of Foodgrains

1105. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the prices of foodgrains have been reduced since 1st October, 1961; and

(b) what is the stock (buffer) lying with Government at different headquarters?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The All-India index number of wholesale prices of cereals (Base 1952-53-100) which was 102.7 for the week ending 30th September, 1961, rose to 102.9 during the week ending 18th November, 1961.

(b) The stocks of foodgrains available with the Central Government on 12-11-1961 amounted to 23.78 lakh metric tons. In addition, the State Governments held a stock of about 4.34 lakh metric tons on that date.

Warangal Station

1106. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for the development of Warangal Station during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount to be spent for the same with possible break-up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

D. V. C. Electricity Department

1107. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DVC has recently made some changes at top level of their Electricity Department due to retirement of one of their senior engineers; if so, when the said engineer is to retire; and

(b) whether the above change has been effected on the advice of the Board of Consultants; if so, what are the circumstances leading to such change, if not, what are the reasons for it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Some changes have been made by the D.V.C. with a view to meeting the situation that would arise when the Chief Electrical Engineer retires in the middle of 1962.

(b) No. The advice of the Board of Consultations is obtained only on technical matters. The changes have been made on grounds of administrative convenience.

Report on Post-graduate Medical Studies

1108. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar which was asked to go into the question of post-graduate medical studies has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the important features of such a report?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The terms of reference of the Health Survey and Planning Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar are broadly as follows:

(i) Assessment (or evaluation) in the field of medical relief and public health since the submission of the Health Survey and Development Committee's Report (the Bhore Committee).

(ii) Review of the First and Second Five Year Plan Health Projects.

(iii) Formulation of recommendations for the future plan of health development in the country.

This Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Pilot Projects

1109. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 149 dated the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of German Agricultural delegation regarding pilot projects for intensified food output:

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The delegation has recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Assistance Team of the Federal Republic of Germany in the district of Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, on a pilot basis, in order to impart experience and knowledge of modern agricultural research in Germany to the rural population, as far as it is feasible under Indian conditions.

(c) In accordance with the recommendations of the delegation, a draft agreement has been received from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is at present under consideration of the Government of India.

Sugar Factory in Hastinapur

1110. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2209 on the 24th August, 1961 and state the progress made, if any, with regard to establishing a sugar factory in Hastinapur?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): No progress has been made.

Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia

1111. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2208 on the 24th August, 1961 and state the further progress since made in the preparation of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia for the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The matter is still under examination.

D.V.C. Act

1112. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2205 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the draft amendments to the Damodar Valley Corporation Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The proposed amendments are still under consideration in consultation with the Damodar Valley Corporation and the participating State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

1113. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any help to Orissa for implementing rural water supply schemes in the State in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, what amounts respectively?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural), a grant of Rs. 7.71 lakhs was given to the Orissa Government for Rural Water Supply Schemes during the year 1960-61. The Central assistance for the year 1961-62 will be sanctioned during February-March, 1962, in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

केन्द्र में सड़क मण्डल

१११४ { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३७३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र में एक सड़क मण्डल (रोड बोर्ड) स्थापित करने के जिस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा था उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) उसके कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि उल्लिखित मौखिक प्रश्न संख्या ३७३ के उत्तर में बताया गया है इस प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न अधिकारियों से जिनमे प्रदे श सरकारें भी शामिल हैं, परामर्श किया जायेंगा । अतः इस विषय में निर्णय करने में कुछ समय लगेगा । फिर भी यह विषय सरकार द्वारा सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है ।

शाहदरा, दिल्ली में मानसिक चिकित्सालय

१११५ { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मन्त्री २९ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में माननीय चिकित्सालय की स्थापना में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : प्रस्तावित अस्पताल भवन के कुछ भागों के विस्तृत प्लान पूरे हो चुके हैं और उन्हें केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग को उनके विस्तृत प्राक्कलन (डिटेल्ड एस्टिमेट्स) तैयार करने के लिये दे दिया गया है । आशा है कि शेष भवन से सम्बन्धित प्लान भी दिसम्बर १९६१ तक दे दिये जायेंगे ।

Rice from Burma

1116. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the rice to be received from Burma has been carried over to the next year on request of the Burma Government; and

(b) if so, the quantity of the rice yet to be received and the reasons for the carrying over?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Due to untimely rains in Burma, sufficient quantity of rice of the desired quality was not available We have agreed to the Burmese suggestion that we might carry over part of this year's quantity for shipment in 1962 out of the next year's crop. Against the quantity of 2 lakh tons contracted for, for the current year the quantity shipped so far is about 105 thousand tons. It is possible that some more quantity, though small, may be shipped this year.

Tuticorin Port

1117. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Nanjappan:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the progress made so far to develop the Tuticorin Port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Detailed investigations for finding the rock levels in the Tuticorin Port are being carried out so that the harbour could be located at a place which would involve the minimum rock cutting. After the results of these borings are known, the lay-out plan will be finalised and detailed designs and estimates prepared. The investigations are likely to take about six months.

Application of Pay Commission's Recommendations

1118. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Indian Central Jute Committee and other Central Commodity Committees are treated as Central Government employees since the inception of those Commodity Committees;

(b) whether the staff of those Committees were given the benefits of first Pay Commission without any modification in the same line as other Central Government employees;

(c) if so, whether the Class III and IV employees of those Commodity Committees have been given all the benefits due according to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The Central Commodity Committees (including the Indian Central Jute Committee), constituted either under specific statutes or set up by Government Resolutions as registered Societies are autonomous bodies, administering their day to day affairs in accordance with their Rules and Regulations, subject only to such over-all administrative and financial control of the Government of India, as is provided in the Acts/Government Resolutions/Rules. The Central Commodity Committees are, as such, *non-Government* institutions, the Committees' employees are, therefore, not Central Government employees.

The First Pay Commissoon did not cover in its report, the employees of autonomous bodies, like the Commodity Committees. Even so, the pay-scales attaching to the various posts obtaining in the Commodity Committees were revised in consultation with

the Commodity Committees in the light of the pay-scales sanctioned by the Government of India for their employees on the recommendations of the Commission. Benefits of revised rates of dearness and other allowances were also extended to the Committees' employees. The Second Pay Commission also excluded from its purview the employees of the semi-autonomous bodies, like the Commodity Committees. The decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Pay Commission were, therefore, not automatically applicable to the employees of the Committees. However, the pay-scales of the various posts (including Class III and Class IV posts) obtaining in the Commodity Committees have again been revised on the basis of the pay-scales sanctioned by the Government of India for their employees in the light of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The revised scales have been made applicable to the Committees' employees with effect from 1-7-1959 the date from which revised scales have given to the Central Government employees. Other benefits also, given by the Government of India to their employees, have been extended, *mutatis-mutandis* to the employees of the Commodity Committees, as far as possible.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

1119. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee have charged some of the Union Ministries of going back on the commitments made by them to the N.D.M.C.; and

(b) which are the Ministries against whom such charges have been levelled and what were the commitments made by them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Earnings of P. & T. Department

1120. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total approximate earnings of the P. & T. Department under the following heads during the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1961 as compared to the figures for the corresponding period during the previous year;

(i) sale of postal stationery including postage stamps;

(ii) telegrams;

(iii) registered and insured articles;

(iv) money orders;

(v) radio licence fees; and

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease, as the case may be?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) (i) 1-4-1960 to 30-9-1960—Rs. 15,89 lacs.

1-4-1961 to 30-9-1961—Rs. 17,33 lacs.

(ii) and (iii). It is not possible to indicate the earnings under these items separately for the period mentioned since the revenue in respect of telegrams is realised in cash as well as stamps and for registered and insured articles in stamps only and is therefore included in item (i)

(iv) 1-4-1960 to 30-9-1960—Rs. 2.33 lakhs. 1-4-1961 to 30-9-1961—Rs. 2,63 lakhs.

(v) 1-4-1960 to 30-9-1960—Rs. 9·42 lakhs. 1-3-1961 to 30-9-1961—Rs. 13·59 lakhs.

(b) The increase in the earnings under (i) and (iv) is attributable to the volume of traffic going up as a result of the general progress of the

country in trade and industry. The number of broadcast receiver licences issued has also risen which explains the increase under item (v).

सैक्रीन

११२१. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में बहुतेरी मिठाइयों और ठंडे पेय बनाने में चीनी के बदले 'सैक्रीन' का इस्तैमाल होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि 'सैक्रीन' स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) मिठाइयों के तैयार करने में चीनी के बदले सैक्रीन के प्रयोग के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है। किन्तु यह बताया गया है कि एरेटेड वाटर में मिठास देने के लिये या तो केवल इस का या फिर चीनी के साथ मिला कर इसका प्रयोग होता है।

(ख) यदि एक आदमी प्रतिदिन ५ ग्रेन तक सैक्रीन खाये तो यह हानिकारक नहीं है।

(ग) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियम १९५५ के अनुसार सैक्रीन मिश्रित खाद्यान्न पर उपरोक्त नियमों के ४७वें नियम में निर्धारित एक ऐसा लेबल लगा हुआ होना चाहिये जो कि उसे सैक्रीन मिश्रित घोषित करे।

चीफ कंजरवेटर आफ फोरेस्ट

११२२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्दमान द्वीप समूह के जंगल विभाग में पिछले सात-आठ महीनों से चीफ कन्जरवेटर आफ फोरेस्ट्स का स्थान रिक्त पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक भरे जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) इन द्वीपों में आधुनिक ढंग से वन विभाग को गठित करने और आय बढ़ाने की दिशा में तीसरी योजना में किये जाने वाले कार्यों का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). वन के मुख्य संधारक, अन्डेमान के पद को खाली नहीं रखा गया है।

(ग) अन्डेमान वन विभाग के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्न कार्यों के लिये उपबन्ध है :—

(१) सामग्री का क्रय जिसमें छः ट्रैक्टरों और गौण सामग्री, तीन टोइंग बोटस (Towing Boats) केलिये तीन मेराइन डेज़िल इंजिनें (Marine Diesel Engines) और एक टूरिंग बोट (Touring Boat) के लिये एक मेराइन इंजिन (Marine Engine) और एक समुद्र में जाने वाला लांच (Launch) शामिल है।

(२) वन विभाग के लिये नावें बनाने के लिये प्रबन्ध में सुधार।

(३) औद्योगिक पेड़ों को उगाना— २२५० एकड़ों में माचिस की लकड़ी और ३७५० एकड़ में टीक की लकड़ी।

(४) ६०० एकड़ में मलाया की केन के पौधे लगाना।

(५) वनवर्धन अनुसन्धान।

(६) कृषिकार्य (Cultural operations) जिसमें अन्डेमान समूह द्वीपों में प्रति

वर्ष २१० एकड़ भूमि में टीक (teak), पडोक (padock) प्यिनमा (pyinma) और केशू (cashew) वृक्षों का कृत्रिम पुनर्जन शामिल है।

(७) प्रभागों में वन-कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिये स्थायी विश्राम-गृहों का बनाना।

(८) वनपालों और वन रक्षकों के लिए एक प्रशिक्षण स्कूल की स्थापना।

(९) द्वीपों में वनों के लिये ब्यौरे वाला भण्डार, नक्शे बनाना और कार्य-कारी योजना का संशोधन।

(१०) रास (Ross) द्वीपों में एक शिकार मृगवन (game sanctuary) की स्थापना।

पहली दो योजनायें विभाग के निस्सारण क्षमता को सुधारने के लिये बनायी गई हैं जो कि अतिरिक्त राजस्व दिलायेंगी। इन के बाद की अगली चार मदें द्वीपों में इमारती लकड़ी के संसाधनों के विकास का कार्य करेंगी और इस प्रकार भविष्य में अधिक राजस्व प्राप्त होगा। नवीं मद से विभाग में भंडार अवस्था और वन संस्थाओं संसाधनों के वितरण से सम्बन्धित सारी जानकारी उपलब्ध होगी और हमेशा के लिये बाकायदा निरन्तर उत्पत्ति (maintain sustained outturn) को बनाये रखने के विचार से ये जानकारी सुस्थित अवस्था में समुपयोजन (exploitation) करने में मदद करेंगी। मद संख्या (७) और (८) विभाग के कार्य में सुचारुता और कार्यदक्षता (smooth and efficient working) प्रदान करेंगी। मद संख्या (१०) द्वीपों में अन्य पशुओं के सुरक्षा के उपबन्ध के अतिरिक्त, एक मनोरंजन केन्द्र (recreation centre) का काम करेगी और दर्शकों को भी आकर्षित करेगी।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति

११२३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका कमेटी ने सरकारी बस्तियों में, सड़कों पर बजरी बिछाने का काम तब तक के लिये बन्द कर दिया है, जब तक सरकार हाउस टैक्स व अन्य सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में उसकी बकाया रकम को चुकता नहीं कर देती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कमेटी का कितना रुपया सरकार ने अभी तक नहीं दिया है ; और

(ग) इस देरी का क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका पर सरकारी बस्तियों के बजरी बिछे रास्तों को साफ करने की जिम्मेदारी है न कि बजरी बिछाने की।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कटनी-शहडोल सेक्शन में दुर्घटना

११२४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछली १० जुलाई को कटनी-शहडोल सेक्शन में दुर्घटना की जांच कराई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) दुर्घटना के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे उप-मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभागीय जांच समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि दुर्घटना का यह कारण था कि मालगाड़ी का ड्राइवर गाड़ी को बहुत तेज रफ्तार से चला रहा था ।

(ग) दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

पशुओं में पांव और मुंह का रोग

११२५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पशुओं में पांव और मुंह का रोग रोकने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को सरकार ने इस वर्ष कितनी राशि दी है ;

(ख) क्या चालू वर्ष में इस रोग के बारे में कुछ विशेष गवेषणा की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई प्रयोग सफल हुआ है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) पांव और मुंह के रोग सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान के कार्य पर भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्था में प्रगति हो रही है । पांव और मुंह के रोग पर आजकल के मौजूदा तरीकों से नियन्त्रण करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है । इस कारण इस कार्य के वास्ते भारत सरकार कोई अनुदान नहीं दे रही है ।

(ख) भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्था में निम्न अनुसन्धान कार्य की प्रगति हो रही है :—

(१) पांव और मुंह के रोग के कारण के स्ट्रेन्स का जीव विज्ञानीय अध्ययन (Biological study)

(२) भारतीय क्षेत्र स्ट्रेन्स का टाईपिंग

(३) इस रोग के नियन्त्रण के लिए एक उपयुक्त वक्सीन को निकालने के विचार से विकसित होने वाले अंडों, गीनिया सूअर और रेबिट एमब्रयोस (rabbit embryos) पर वायरस का धारण ।

(४) तुलनात्मक गुण का अध्ययन करना (१) क्रिसेटल वाइलेट (crystal violet) (२) एल्युमिना गोल (alumina gel) और (३) वाटर आइल एडजुवेन्ट वक्सीन (water oil adjuvant vaccines) ।

एक उपयुक्त वक्सीन के विकास के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान संस्था में खाद्य और कृषि संगठन का एक विशेषज्ञ कार्य कर रहा है । उसका किया हुआ कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है ।

(ग) नई वक्सीन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रारम्भिक कार्य किया गया है, लेकिन किसी अन्तिम निर्णय पर पहुंचने के लिए अभी बहुत कुछ काम करना बाकी है ।

Asian Railway Conference

1126. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Railway Conference held its meeting in New Delhi in the middle of November, 1961;

(b) if so, what main observations and recommendations were made at the meeting; and

(c) what decisions, if any, Government have taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Third Asian Railways Conference was held in New Delhi from the 13th to the 15th November, 1961 and its final session was held in Calcutta on the 22nd November, 1961.

(b) and (c). The Conference discussed the following subjects:

(i) Development of railways in an expanding economy.

(ii) Transport policy and co-ordination.

(iii) Standardisation of rolling stock equipment and their local manufacture.

The representatives of each of the 15 participating countries exchanged views on the afore-mentioned subjects, but no formal recommendations as such were drawn up.

Free Uniforms for School Children

1127. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for free issue of uniforms to primary school children of the railway employees getting less than Rs. 200 p.m. as salary has been started;

(b) if so, the number of primary school children of railway employees to be benefited from it;

(c) the amount to be spent on the scheme yearly; and

(d) the number of uniforms that each child will be supplied during a year?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir—the pay limit is now "upto Rs. 225".

(b) Nearly 40,000 per year, but likely to vary from year to year.

(c) Rs. 9.3 lakhs approx., but likely to vary from year to year.

(d) Three sets of cotton uniforms and in winter areas a full-sleeved pull-over as an extra garment to each child, once in two years.

Government Servants as Tourist Guides

1128. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are in Government service officers trained in the Guide Training Courses who act as Tourist Guides and thereby earn money over and above their salary;

(b) whether such officers have to deposit their such earnings in the Government treasury;

(c) if so, the number of such officers, the substantive posts they hold and the amount deposited by them in the Government treasury since the completion of their training; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government servants are now not allowed to be admitted to the Guide Training Courses?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) According to Government rules, yes.

(c) A statement showing the number of such officers and the posts being held by them is laid on the Table. Information regarding substantive posts held by them and the amounts deposited by such Guides in the Government treasury is not readily available.

(d) Yes. Orders to this effect were issued a year ago.

STATEMENT

Clerks	7
Mechanics	3
Employed in Telephone Department	2
Section Officer, under Training (Central Government)	1
Technical Assistants	2
Inspector, Civil Supplies.	1
Auditor, A. G. Rajasthan	1
Economic Investigator	1
Care Taker, Tourist Bungalow, Jaipur	1
Store-keeper, Equipment Department A. F. Bombay	1

Deputy Assistant Director, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi	.. 1
Working in the Regional Passport Office, Madras	.. 1
Working in the Engineering College, Madras	.. 1
Working in the Office of the Garrison Engineer, Madras	.. 1
Total	.. 24

Road Accidents

1129. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the trend in the incidence of road accidents in the country during the last two plans; and

(b) the measures taken to minimise them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the State Governments/Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Training of Doctors

1130. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal sponsored by the Health Ministers' Conference to have short course trained doctors in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Medical Council has been consulted in the matter; and

(c) an outline of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). In order to meet the shortage of doctors in rural areas the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in October, 1960, considered a proposal for the revival of the L.M.P. Course to have a class of medical men suitable for giving medical relief in rural areas. No decision was taken at the meeting and the matter was left to the State Governments. According to the information available, only the Government of Mysore have sanctioned the starting of Medical Schools, one at Shimoga and the other at Bijapur. The approval of the Indian Medical Council is not required to the starting of medical schools.

वनस्पति घी के कारखाने

११३१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वनस्पति घी के किन-किन कारखानों के नमूने विहित विशिष्ट विवरण के अनुरुप नहीं निकले और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थोमस) : (क) और (ख). जिन कारखानों के कुछ नमूने १९६० में विहित विवरण के अनुरुप नहीं निकले, उनके नाम और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही निम्न रूप से है :—

गवर्नमेंट हाइड्रोजनेशन फैक्ट्री, कालीकट (केरल)	चेतावनी दी गई
मेसर्ज तुंगभद्रा इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, करनूल (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	चेतावनी दी गई।
मेसर्ज अमृत वनस्पति कं०, लिमिटेड, गाजियाबाद (उ० प्र०)	अभियोग चलाया जा रहा है।
मसर्ज रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, डालमिया नगर (बिहार)	अभियोग चलाया जा रहा है।

मैसर्ज स्वेका वनस्पति प्रौडक्टस लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल)	अभियोग चलाया जा रहा है।
मैसर्ज वेजिटेबल आयल इन्डस्ट्रीज, दावांगिरी (मैसूर)	अभियोग चलाया जा रहा है।

Irrigation and Power Projects

1132. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been laid down that Administrative Expenditure both non-recurring and recurring on each major and medium Irrigation and Power project should not exceed a certain percentage of the total cost or income therefrom;

(b) if so, percentage fixed; and

(c) if not, what measures are being taken to keep the administrative expenditure at the lowest?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) The Administrative expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, provided on each Project is closely scrutinized at the time of sanction of the scheme and is constantly under review later on also to effect utmost economy, in the light of experience gained on various projects.

Plastic Honey-combs

1133. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2241 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the possibility of using plastic honey-combs in this country has been examined for swift increase in production of honey; and

(b) if so, how far such experiment has succeeded?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The possibility of using plastic honey combs was brought to the notice of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Khadi & Village Industries Commission and the Agricultural Laboratory (Khadi & Village Industries Board), Mahabaleshwar. Effors are being made by them to have plastic honey combs fabricated in the country in order to carry out the experiment during the next season commencing in March, 1962.

Railway Line between Kandla and Jhund

1134. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board is reconsidering its decision to construct a broad gauge railway line between Kandla and Jhund; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The present traffic as well as the traffic expected in the near future is well within the capacity of the existing metre gauge rail line to handle. The matter of future requirements is, however, under examination of the Railway Board and the Ministry of Transport.

I.A.C. Training for Traffic Staff

1135. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.A.C. impart any prescribed course of training to the traffic staff joining as new-comers;

(b) how many employees have been trained since 1955 in the traffic side, year-wise, up-to-date;

(c) whether I.A.C. has brought out a printed traffic manual; and

(d) if so, whether a copy will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. New recruits are given a preliminary course of instructions lasting two/three weeks. They are then attached to experienced colleagues for "on the job" training.

(b) The Traffic training scheme was introduced from the year 1959. The number of staff trained in the three Areas during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 is shown below:—

	1959	1960	1961	Total
Bombay Area	58	83	44	185
Calcutta	153	121	87	361
Delhi Area	9	9	12	30
TOTAL	220	213	143	576

(c) and (d). A cyclostyled traffic manual was issued by the Corporation in 1957 for the use of their stations. Additional circulars carrying amendments, information and clarifications have also been issued by the Corporation. The manual is at present under revision. As the manual contains only detailed instructions issued by the Corporation for the guidance of their staff, it is not proposed to lay a copy on the Table of the House.

Water-logging in the States

1136. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the water-logged areas in each State; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to reclaim them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

असम में भूकम्प

११३७. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३० सितम्बर, १९६१ को ४ बजे सायंकाल सिलीगुड़ी (असम) में भूकम्प का धक्का लगा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उससे कितनी क्षति का, यदि कोई हुई हो तो, अन्दाजा है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) और (ख). ३० सितम्बर, १९६१ को ईंडियन स्टैण्डर्ड टाइम के मुताबिक सुबह ४ बजकर ७ मिनट पर नेपाल–तिब्बत की सरहद के नजदीक २८° उत्तर लैटीच्यूड और ८७° पूरब लांगीच्यूड के एपी-सेन्टर पर कुछ थोड़ा तेजी के साथ एक जलजला आया। दिन के करीब उसी वक्त पर पच्छिमी बंगाल के सिलीगुरी पर भी उसकी कंपकंपी महसूस की गई ।

(ग) जमीन की कंपकंपी की वजह से कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ ।

International Talex Service

1138. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently been connected with Japan by International Talex Service; and

(b) if so, at what cost?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes; since the 3rd October, 1961.

(b) The International Telex Service to Japan has been provided by attaching additional equipment worth Rs. 11,000, to the existing Teleprinter circuit to Japan from Bombay.

Attack on Passengers at Aligarh

1139. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the driver and some passengers were attacked at Aligarh Railway Station on the 3rd October, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether any compensation has been paid to them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The case is still under police investigation.

Motor Cycles with Delhi Telephone District Officers

1140. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure incurred in the repairs, maintenance and P.O.L. of the motor-cycles provided to officers and staff in the Delhi Telephone District during the years 1959—1961; and

(b) what is the amount of charges, if any, recovered during the above period from these officers and staff for private use of these conveyances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The annual expenditure incurred was Rs. 8661 in 1959-60 and Rs. 10,387 in 1960-61 on account of 27 Motor Cycles.

(b) The motor cycles are supplied to the officers and staff, who have to travel extensively within their area, in lieu of conveyance allowance. No charges have been recovered for journeys within their jurisdiction.

Wage Rates for Construction Workers

1141. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3497 on 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways in West Bengal Centres are not paying the minimum wage rates for labour engaged in building constructions, road construction, stone-breaking etc. as fixed by State Government; and

(b) why the West Bengal contractors engaged by Central Government establishments are not paying the newly enhanced rates as published in Calcutta Gazette of 1st September, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Central Government establishments and contractors working for them are governed by such rates as are notified by the Central Government and not the rates notified by the State Government.

Drought in Orissa

1142. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that vast areas of Ganjam district in Orissa have been affected by drought recently;

(b) if so, whether any report has been received from the Orissa Government; and

(c) what is the nature of help rendered in the affected area?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table when received.

एक मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा डी० टी० एस०. सैलून का प्रयोग

११४३. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के फतेहगढ़ के डी० टी० एस० के सैलून कार का अगस्त, ६१ मास में कानपुर–फर्रुखाबाद के मध्य में किसी रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा प्रयोग किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सैलून को किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत मेजिस्ट्रेट को दिया गया था; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे उप-मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). जनवरी, १९६१ से अगस्त, १९६१ के बीच कुछ मौकों पर रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट, फतेहगढ़ को उनकी प्रार्थना पर निरीक्षण डिब्बा, जब कभी उपलब्ध हुआ, दिया गया था। निरीक्षण डिब्बे का दिया जाना अब बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

Movement of Sugar by Railways

1144. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that after decontrol of sugar, the retail prices of sugar have risen very high;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Sugar industry is not getting the same facility for movement of sugar as it used to get before decontrol, by the Railways; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to facilitate movement of sugar on Railways to help the industry to tide over storage crisis and reduce retail prices in the market?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There has been no rise in the retail price in important markets after decontrol except for a temporary rise at Calcutta due to movement difficulties as a result of breaches in railway line. The prices at Calcutta have since come down.

(b) and (c). During the period of control, movement of sugar was sponsored under priority class "C". After decontrol, some time lag was involved in factories being able to supply necessary particulars for sponsoring of movement under that Class. Railway Board, therefore, instructed all Railways that in the meantime movement of sugar should be allowed under a moveable class of priority. Since the 2nd fortnight of November 1961 movement of sugar under priority class "C" is being sponsored on the basis of the wagon requirements received from the factories.

Blood Pressure

1145. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of high blood pressure disease is almost nil in those who have larger number of children; and

(b) whether any scientific analysis has been made in this respect as was done by one Sir George Pickering, Professor of Medicine at Oxford as published in *Hindustan Times* in its issue of 20th October, 1961?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India have no information.

(b) No.

Money Order Service to Burma

1146. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the money order service to Burma has been resumed; and

(b) how much amount has been channelled to Burma so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b). Rs. 46.00 as on 31-10-1961 since the resumption of the money order service to Burma.

Sugar Factory in Mysore State

1147. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) on what date the licence for starting the Sugar Factory at Gangavati, Distt. Raichur, Mysore State, was granted;

(b) when the erection of the Factory is likely to be completed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the licencee has not taken any steps for the construction of the Factory and is unwilling to erect the Factory; and

(d) if so, the action to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). A draft licence was issued on 23rd June 1960 but the same was cancelled on 4th October 1961 as the applicant failed to take effective steps to establish the factory.

Accommodation for P. & T. Employees

1148. Shri Manay: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs employees who have rendered more than 18 to 20 years of service are not allotted any Government accommodation;

(b) if so, total number of such employees working in Delhi in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to provide Government accommodation to such employees in preference to their juniors who are allotted Government accommodation on the basis of their stay in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (c). Employees in P&T offices at Delhi are allotted accommodation from the P&T pool of quarters on the basis of the length of their stay in Delhi and therefore some officials with service of 18-20 years in the Department but with shorter stay in Delhi have not reached their turn for allotment of P&T quarters.

(b) 412.

Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S.

1149. Shri Manay: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes of Inspectors of Post Offices and Inspectors of R.M.S. in the examinations held in 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 by the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) total number of reserved posts in these examinations treated as unreserved; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to complete the reserved quota in these categories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

(c) The results of the 1961 examination are not yet ready. During the years 1955 to 1960 out of 912 candidates selected, 102 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 10 to Scheduled Tribes. The shortfall in the case of Scheduled Castes being negligible there is no justification to take any special measures regarding their recruitment to Inspectors' cadre. The shortfall is no doubt large in the case of Scheduled Tribes but no practicable measure will ameliorate the position as sufficient No. of candidates would not be available.

Flood Warning Stations for Damodar and Mahanadi Rivers

1150. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flood forecasting stations of Yamuna at Delhi established in 1953 are sending correct forecasts and warnings about the rise of water; and

(b) whether similar flood stations are to be established for Damodar and Mahanadi Rivers?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, within the prescribed limit of puls/minus 0·5 ft. Only 8 out of 55 forecasts made during the 1961 flood season were slightly off the mark.

(b) Flood forecasting arrangements have already been made for the Damodar River at the head of the Panchet Reservoir and similar arrangements for the Mahanadi at Hirakud and Cuttack are under consideration of the Government of Orissa.

Uhl Hydro-electric Scheme

1151. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme from the Punjab Government for the extension of the Uhl Hydro-electric Scheme;

(b) if so, how much amount of extra electricity will be produced;

(c) whether it will be a joint venture of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab or only of Punjab; and

(d) what will be its cost?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) 40,000 kW.

(c) It is not a joint venture. The scheme is of the Government of Punjab.

(d) Rs. 472:28 lakhs (estimated cost).

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control at Bangalore

1152. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Department of Agriculture had sanctioned three grants to the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control at Bangalore, in August this year;

(b) if so, for what amounts; and

(c) for what specific purposes?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. The Grant documents were signed in the month of July, 1961.

(b) (i) Rs. 2,71,636.
(ii) Rs. 2,72,585
(iii) Rs. 1,31,962

Total: Rs. 6,76,183.

(c) To implement the following three Agricultural Research schemes:

(i) Survey for parasites of sugarcane borer in India.

(ii) Survey for the natural enemies of pests of paddy.

(iii) Survey of parasites for the gypsy moth.

Injuries to Passengers in Upper India Express

1153. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 10th October, 1961, the passengers in the Upper India Express got hurt in the various compartments near Jamalpore;

(b) whether it is a fact that these passengers got injured because of a fallen signal at a turning which struck almost all the compartments of the train; and

(c) if so, the details of the incident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. Six persons including two railway employees were hurt.

(b) and (c). While 13Up Upper India Express was passing through Ratanpur station, some passengers who were travelling on the footboard or leaning out of the windows or doors of the carriages of the train were injured by striking against the signal ladder of the Down Main-line Starter Signal, which had been damaged by an open door of a condemned wagon on Up Empty Special which had passed Ratanpur earlier. Even though the ladder had been fastened clear of the track with the signal post by the Station staff, it had worked loose from the temporary fastening.

There was no falling signal post and even the ladder in question did not strike any compartment.

Distribution of Waters of Eastern Rivers between India and Pakistan

1154. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 625 on the 17th August, 1961 and state the latest position in the negotiations over the question of distribution of waters of the Eastern rivers between India and Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): There have been no further developments. The next meeting of the Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan for exchange of further data of mutual interest is expected to take place shortly.

Kathua-Jammu Rail Link

1155. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1880 on the 17th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made in taking a final decision to provide rail-link between Kathua and Jammu; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys are in progress.

(b) The line is, however, not included in the Railways' programme for the construction of new railway lines during the Third Five Year Plan.

Uhl Hydro-electric Project and Beas-Sutlej Link Project

1156. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the decisions taken and the progress made by the Committee set up by Government for the acquisition of land for installing the third Unit of the Uhl Hydro-electrical Project and the Beas-Sutlej Link?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The Committee was set up to go into the difficulties that had arisen or might arise in future in connection with the acquisition of land in Himachal Pradesh for the construction of the third Unit of the Uhl Hydro-electric Project and of the Beas-Sutlej Link and to take appropriate decisions from time to time. The Committee has held three meetings so far. A detailed procedure for formulating and processing proposals for acquisition of land in Himachal Pradesh has been drawn up. The Himachal Pradesh Administration has also agreed to make available most of the

land required by the Punjab Government and alternative proposals for the remaining land are under investigation. The Administration is also issuing general instructions to the revenue staff to extend full cooperation and assistance to the Punjab officers.

Pay Scales of Law Inspectors

1157. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Inspectors of the Indian Railways are getting their pay as per scale recommended by the Second Pay Commission;

(b) if so, from which date they are getting such pay;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Railways propose to implement the recommendations regarding the pay of the Law Inspectors; and

(e) if so, from when it is expected to be enforced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (e). The Jagannadha Das Pay Commission have not recommended any specific scales of pay for the Legal staff on Railways.

The following authorised scales of pay have been allotted to the staff in question:

Prescribed. Scale.	Authorised Scale.
Rs.	Rs.
360-500.	450-575
300-400.	370-475
260-350.	335-425
200-300.	250-380
150-225	205-280

These scales of pay have effect from 1st July, 1959.

Village Co-operatives and Panchayats

1158. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have constituted a working group to examine the question of the relationship between village co-operatives and panchayats;

(b) if so, the main spheres of study by this working group;

(c) names of the members of this group; and

(d) number of actual agriculturists in this group or people from villages?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir. A working group was constituted in July, 1961. It submitted its report in October, 1961.

(b) The terms of reference of the working group were:—

(i) to study the working of panchayati raj in its relationship to and its impact on co-operatives in some selected states;

(ii) to suggest measures whereby co-operatives and panchayats can perform their respective roles without conflict and strengthen one another;

(iii) to suggest demarcation of responsibilities between the panchayat and co-operative institutions; and

(iv) to suggest concrete measures for securing co-ordination between the two sets of institutions.

(c) (1) Shri S.D. Mishra Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation . Chairman

(2) Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, M.P. Orissa . Member

(3) Shri H.C. Mathur, M.P., Rajasthan . . Member

(4) Shri S.M. Joshi, M.L.A., Maharashtra . Member

(5) Shri P. Kesava Rao, President, Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union . . .	Member
(6) Shri A. Prakash, Panchayat Commissioner, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation . .	Member
(7) Shri Ram Singh, Joint Development Commissioner, Rajasthan .	Member
(8) Shri A.C. Bandopadhaya, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Orissa . . .	Member
(9) Shri G.D. Goswami, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation . .	Member-Secretary.

(d) Nil. The Working Group met people from villages in course of their tours.

Tripartite Conference on Sileru

1159. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to call Tripartite Conference to solve Sileru dispute between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the points of difference between the two Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) It has been decided that the representatives of the Central Water & Power Commission and the Planning Commission should meet the technical officers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh as early as possible and try to reach an agreed decision based on technical and financial considerations.

(b) The difference of opinion between the two State Governments is mainly about the location of the dam site.

Mata Tila Dam

1160. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by both Centre and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on the construction of Mata Tila Dam;

(b) the amount likely to be spent on the project; and

(c) whether the Power Station has not yet been constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Matatila Dam is being constructed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Approximately an amount of Rs. 12 crores will be spent by the State on the Project by the end of current financial year.

(b) The total revised cost of the Project has been reported to be Rs. 20.22 crores.

(c) Orders for the generating Plant and equipment have been placed and all the three generating units are expected to be commissioned during 1963-64.

Landless Peasants in Tripura

1161. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless peasants in Tripura who have been given lands during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the approximate number of those expected to be given lands during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Ayurvedic Institutions in U.P.

1162. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grants paid to different Ayurvedic Institutions in Uttar Pradesh in each year from 1955-56 to 1961-62; and

(b) how Government propose to co-ordinate the researches and works of Ayurvedic institutions with those of allopathic institutions?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The amount of grants given by the Government of India to Ayurvedic Institutions in Uttar Pradesh is as follows:

1955-56:

	Rs.
Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	1,00,000
Jhansi Ayurvedic University, Jhansi	15,000
1957-58:	
Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	45,000
Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar	12,000
Government Ayurvedic College, Lucknow	1,72,800
1959-60:	
Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	90,000
1960-61:	
Parad Anusandhan Karyalaya, Kankhal, Hardwar	5,000
Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	22,500
1961-62:	
Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	28,278

(No grant was given during 1956-57 and 1958-59. Since 1958-59 grants to Government institutions are adjusted from the lumpsum placed at the disposal of the State Governments).

(b) Researches in Ayurvedic Institutions are in early stages and it is premature to take up the question of co-ordination with researches carried out in allopathic institutions.

Adulteration of Food Stuffs

1163. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to popularise some easy methods for detecting adulteration of Milk, Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils, Wheat flour, Honey. Ice-cream and other foods;

(b) the method adopted by the Public Analyst or Director for Analysis and detection of adulteration of each of the above food articles under section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954; and

(c) what other steps have been adopted by Government to protect the masses from dangers of eating adulterated food?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The methods adopted by Public Analysts or Directors for Analysis and detection of adulteration are usually the methods given in the publication "Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists."

(c) The definition and the standards of quality for various food articles have been prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Besides, the use of poisonous metals and additives such as coal-tar colours is prohibited or restricted in the manufacture of food.

Station between Malipur and Bilwai

1164. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2573 on the 10th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for providing a crossing or halt station between Malipur and Bilwai has been finalized;

(b) if so, the scheme as finalized and

(c) by what time the station will be established?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). It has been decided to provide a Train Halt between Malipur and Bilwai stations. In due course, this halt is proposed to be converted into a crossing station with passenger booking facilities.

(c) The halt is expected to be opened by about the end of March, 1962.

New Lines in U.P.

1165. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government have now recommended the new lines with order of priority;

(b) the reason for such inordinate delay in submitting the new lines; and

(c) what steps were taken to consider the construction of lines already recommended for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Not known to this Ministry.

(c) A statement showing the lines recommended by the U.P. Government for the Second Five Year Plan is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 37]. Of these, restoration of the Akbarpur-Tanda line (10 miles) and construction of the Bahan-Etah line (36 miles) of which Etah to Jalesar (24 miles) forms a part, were completed during the Second Plan. None of the other lines or restorations recommended by the U.P. Government for the Second Plan is included in Railways' programme for construction during the Third Five Year Plan.

Station on Bina-Kota Line

1166. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Khurai Tahsil in the Sagar District have been earnestly requesting Government to construct a Railway Station on the Bina-Kota line at Gate No. 8 called Semarkhedi Station;

(b) whether it is a fact that the trains have been having stoppages there for the last 25 years; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). There is already a Train Halt at Semarkhedi. Requests for the conversion of this Train Halt into a flag station have been received. It is proposed to provide a crossing station at this site with necessary amenities during 1962-63.

Vaccination Serums

1167. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what kinds of vaccination serums, inoculations other than small-pox vaccination are in vogue at present, and the number of people who have been compulsorily injected by these vaccinations *viz.* B.C.G. diptheria, Polio Salk Vaccine or the sabin one;

(b) the results obtained after these vaccinations;

(c) the deaths or other complications produced by vaccinations;

(d) if no records are kept, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is a fact that Polio is the after-effect of small-pox vaccination?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The following vaccines and sera are used as prophylactic and therapeutic agents other than small-pox vaccine:

(1) Diphtheria serum (for treatment).

(2) Diphtheria toxoid (prophylactic).

(3) Anti-tetanic serum (for treatment).

(4) Anti-tetanus toxoid (prophylactic).

(5) Whooping cough (Pertussin) vaccine (treatment and prophylactic).

(6) Polio (Salk) vaccine (prophylactic).

(7) Polio Oral Vaccine (Sabin) (prophylactic).

(8) B.C.G. Vaccine (prophylactic).

(9) Cholera vaccine (prophyactic).

(10) TAB Vaccine (prophylactic) (for typhoid and enteric group of fevers).

(11) Anti-rabic vaccine (prophylactic).

(12) Anti-rabic serum (treatment).

(13) Gammaglobulin (for measles) (prophylactic).

(14) Influenza Vaccine (prophylactic).

(15) Plague Vaccine (prophylactic).

(16) Auto-vaccine; (prophylactic and treatment) (for colds, septic throat etc.).

(17) Concentrated anti-venom serum.

(ii) The above mentioned vaccines are not compulsorily injected. Under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, emergency regulations can be promulgated making inoculation compulsory. Usually cholera, gastro-enteritis, smallpox and plague are the diseases covered under these regulations.

(b) The results obtained after these vaccinations have been found to be satisfactory, giving immunity to those receiving these vaccinations.

(c) Deaths or other complications produced by these vaccinations are very rare. Complications, if they do occur, are not due to the vaccine itself, but due to secondary causes such as sepsis etc.

(d) Records are usually kept by the State Health authorities when vaccination is administered.

(e) No.

Small Pox Vaccination in Delhi

1168. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many people including children have been vaccinated so far in Delhi since the Pilot small-pox eradication programme was started;

(b) how many died or suffered from various complications including polio and encephalitis after the vaccination or re-vaccination, according to age-group;

(c) whether it is a fact that vaccination does not necessarily afford any immunity against small-pox and people are liable to die or contract small-pox even after the successful vaccination;

(d) how far it is true that vaccination is the cause of the following diseases: Encephalitis, Gastro-enteritis, Polio, diphtheria, Whooping cough, Psoriasis, enlarged tonsils, inflammatory fevers, blindness, and a host of other chronic diseases; and

(e) whether it is a fact that smallpox is again threatening in Delhi after recent vaccination and re-vaccination of almost entire population?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Upto the week ending 18th November, 1961, the number of people, including children, vaccinated in Delhi is as under:—

Re-vaccination:	20,41,419.
Primary vaccination :	1,24,707.
Total :	21,66,126.

(b) No death is reported to have occurred as a result of vaccination or re-vaccination in Delhi.

(c) No. It is an established fact that successful vaccination affords ecective immunity against smallpox.

(d) Vaccination does not cause any of these diseases.

(e) The seasonal conditions are favourable for the outbreak of smallpox among the section of population which has not yet been immunised against smallpox. There is, however, no serious threat of an outbreak of smallpox in Delhi.

Jamuna Floods

1169. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have Government taken in view of the recurring floods in the Jamuna to strengthen the bunds on either side of the river; and to deepen the bed of the Jamuna; and

(b) whether there is any plan to purchase a dredger to deepen the bed of Jamuna?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The work of raising and strengthening of the bunds, above the high flood level, on either side of the river Yamuna has been completed; there is no proposal to deepen the bed of the river Jamuna.

(b) Does not arise.

स्मृति टिकट

११७०. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों में किन-किन महापुरुषों के नाम पर डाक-टिकट जारी किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ और महापुरुषों के नाम से टिकट जारी करने की भी योजना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से लोगों ने यह मांग की है कि ऋषि बाल्मीकि के नाम पर भी टिकट जारी किये जायें; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सूचना युक्त विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) एक सूची बनाई जा रही है । इस बीच निम्नलिखित महापुरुषों की स्मृति में विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी करने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

पण्डित मदन मोहन मालवीय	दिसम्बर, १९६१
श्रीमती भीकाजी कामा	१९६२
स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती	
गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी	
डा० (श्रीमती) एनी बीसेंट	
श्रीनिवास रामानुजन	
स्वामी विवेकानन्द	जनवरी, १९६३

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

पिछले दस वर्षों (१९५१–१९६१) में जिन महापुरुषों की स्मृति में विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी किये गये हैं, उन के नाम ।

(१) संतों और कवियों की डाक-टिकट माला जिसमें कबीर, तुलसीदास, मीराबाई, सूरदास, मिर्जा ग़ालिब और रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर शामिल किये गये (१९५२) ।

(२) महात्मा बुद्ध—१९५६

(३) बालगंगाधर तिलक—१९५६

(४) झांसी की रानी—१९५७

(५) डा० डी० के० कर्वे—१९५८

(६) श्री विपिनचन्द्र पाल—१९५८

(७) आचार्य जगदीशचन्द्र बसु—१९५८

(८) सर जमशेदजी जेजीभाय--१९५९

(९) तिरुवल्लूवर--१९६०

(१०) सूत्रह्मण्य भारती--१९६०

(११) डा० एम० विश्वेश्वरैया--१९६०

(१२) संत त्यागराज--१९६१

(१३) श्री शिवाजी महाराज--१९६१

(१४) पं० मोतीलाल नेहरू--१९६१

(१५) डा० रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर--१९६१

(१६) आचार्य प्रफुल्लचन्द्रराय--१९६१

(१७) पं० विष्णुनारायण भातखण्डे--१९६१ ।

दिल्ली में रेलवे फाटक

११७१. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने रेलवे फाटकों पर नयी तरह के यन्त्रचालित द्वार लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) पटेल-मार्ग के रेलवे फाटक पर इस प्रकार का यन्त्रचालित द्वार न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) दिल्ली क्षेत्र में पांच समपारों पर नये ढंग के यांत्रिक फाटक—लिफ्टिंग बैरियर—लगाये गये हैं ।

(ख) पटेल-मार्ग समपार पर यांत्रिक फाटक—लिफ्टिंग बैरियर—पहले से लगा हुआ है ।

Development of Horticulture in Punjab

1172. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Punjab Government for the development of horticulture during the years 1956 to 1960 and how much of it was earmarked for the Punjab Hill Areas; and

(b) the amount that is proposed to be given to the Punjab Government for the same purpose during the Third Five Year Plan period and how much of it is earmarked for the Punjab Hill Areas?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The amounts given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for the development of horticulture, from 1956-57 to 1960-61 are as follows:—

	Total amount given	Amount spent in Hilly Areas, out of the amount given in Col. 1.
	Rs.	
(i) Loan .	38,45,245	No amount was speciafically earmarked for hilly areas. However, a sum of Rs. 4,04,775 was actually advanced as loans in hilly areas by the Punjab Government.
(ii) Grants .	2,26,806	Rs. 53,856 were spent exclusively in hill-areas. The balance of Rs. 1,72,950 was spent on staff, etc. for the entire State, including hilly areas.

(b) Under the current procedure, financial assistance is given to States not scheme-wise but in relation to the prescribed major heads of development *e.g.*, Agricultural Production (which includes development of fruit production). Nor is any portion of the Central assistance given for Agricultural Production earmarked for the Hilly Areas.

Late Running of Trains

1173. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trains running between Delhi and Amritsar on the Northern Railway are generally late; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The performance of trains running between Delhi and Amritsar was generally satisfactory except for a few days in November, 1961.

(b) The running of these trains is being closely watched and every endeavour made to improve their performance.

Joint Steamer Companies

1174. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Steamer Companies operating upto Assam are faced with a threat of mass resignation by a large number of Pakistani employees from the 1st January, 1962; and

(b) what is the total number of Indian and non-Indian staff in the service of the Joint Steamer Companies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Calcutta Mariners' Fleet Committee, representing the Certified Ranks' voting personnel in the Joint Steamer Companies adopted a resolution on 18th August, 1961 to the effect that the members of the Committee would resign from their posts *'en bloc'* with effect from 1st October, 1961, if their demands were not fulfilled. In a later resolution the date of the resignation was extended to the 1st January, 1962. No individual letters of resignation have been received by the Joint Steamer Companies.

(b) Indian Personnel.—8424.

British Personnel.—43.

Pakistani Personnel.—6198.

Reduction in the production of Sugar

1175. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued by Government to the sugar factories to reduce the production of sugar by 10 per cent during 1961-62 crushing season, particularly to the Co-operative Sugar Factory Kampli, and India Sugars & Refineries Ltd., Hospet, of Bellary District, Mysore State and the Salarjung Sugar Mills Limited, Munirabad, Raichur District, Mysore State;

(b) if so, on what date;

(c) whether any alternative suggestion has been made for the sugarcane cultivators for consuming the standing crops;

(d) whether any representations have been received from the Sugarcane Growers' Association, Hospet, Bellary District, Mysore State, for relaxing this order in consideration of the standing sugarcane crops; and

(e) if so, what is the decision of Government?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Production quotas for 1961-62 for Kampli, Hospet and Munirabad factories were fixed on 15th November, 1961. The quotas in respect of Kampli and Munirabad factories are provisional.

(c) Announcement for regulating production during 1961-62 was made on 27th September, 1961 so that growers could make arrangements for diverting surplus cane, if any, to other uses.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In this connection attention is invited to the statement made by the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Lok Sabha on the 27th and 28th November, 1961, in connection with the consideration of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance/ Bill, 1961.

Outstanding Dues against Travel Agents

1176. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale amount is overdue from many travel agents throughout India; and

(b) if so, the details of the outstanding dues and the steps taken to recover the same in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. The outstanding amount due from travel agents as on 30th September, 1961 represents less than a month's transactions of the travel agents, which are fully covered by the security deposits, the agents have with the railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Travel Agents

1177. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new travel agents have been recognised by the Government till November, 1961; and

(b) on what conditions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Department of Tourism has recognised 24 Travel Agents up to the year 1959. A list of these approved Travel Agents is appendexed.

(b) The system of granting recognition to travel agents was first started in 1951, in conjunction with the Railway Board. However, from this year onward it has been decided in consultation with the Railway Board to start the procedure of granting recognition by the Department of Tourism directly and the railway recognition to be granted by the Railway Board to the selected ones from among those recognised agencies as and when approached and on merit. Applications for Tourist Department recognition were invited from travel agencies by issuing a press note in October, 1961. The rules for recognition of new travel agencies is appended. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 38]. The applications received are still under examination.

STATEMENT

Names of the Travel Agencies and their Branches Recognised by the Department of Tourism.

1. Air freight Private Ltd., Bombay, Ahmedabad.

2. American Express Co., Inc., Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

3. Assatic Travel Service, Bombay.

4. Bharat Travel Service, Madras, Bangalore.

5. Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Bombay.

6. Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd., Bombay, Delhi.

7. Everett Travel Service, Calcutta.

8. Harrison and Crossfields, Cochin.

9. Lyer and Son. Ltd., Delhi.

10. N. Jamnadas & Co., Bombay.

11. Jamnalal & Son Ltd., (Hind Musafir Agency), Bombay.

12. Jeena and Co., Bombay, Calcutta, and Delhi.

13. Lee and Muirhead (India) Ltd., Bombay.

14. Mercury Travels (India) Ltd., Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

15. National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., Bombay.

16. National Travel Agency, Calcutta.

17. Orient Express Co., Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

18. G. Raghunathmull Bank Ltd., Hyderabad.

19. Ram Mohan and Co., Ltd., Madras.

20. Saha and Rai Travels Ltd., Delhi.

21. Sita World Travel Inc., Delhi.

22. Thos. Cook and Son Ltd., Bombay, Bangalore and Madras.

23. Trade Wings Ltd., Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Poona.

24. Vensimal Bassarmal and Bros., Bombay.

Tuticorin-Colombo Shiping Service

1178. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a new Tuticorin-Colombo service by the Eastern Shipping Corporation;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) how many ships will be commissioned for this service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) As soon as a suitable vessel is secured by the Corporation.

(c) One.

Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari Fokker Friendship Air Service

1179. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fokker Friendship 27 service, has been withdrawn from the Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari route with effect from the 18th November, 1961; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 18th November, 1961, the Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari service is being operated with a Dakota aircraft instead of a Fokker Friendship 27 aircraft.

(b) The change has been made as part of the emergency schedule which came into operation with effect from the 18th November, 1961, due to shortage of aircraft.

Forest Reserve Areas in Tripura

1180. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many families have fallen within the newly declared Forest Reserve Areas in Tripura;

(b) the amount of cultivated plain that has fallen within the Reserve Area; and

(c) what effective steps are being taken to provide those Jhumias immediately who are now prevented to cultivate Jhum in their newly declared Forest Reserve where traditionally they were used to do Jhum cultivation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected anw will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Eviction Notices in Tripura

1181. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many eviction notices have been served in Tripura so far to the occupants of Khas land under Section 15 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960; and

(b) in how many cases evictions were effected?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in soon as available.

Calcutta-Agartala Air Fare

1182. { Shri Dasaratha Deb: / Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government against

the increase in the Air fare from Agartala to Calcutta;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government;

(c) what was the reason for the increase of Air fare in this particular region so often;

(d) what was the passenger fare for Agartala-Calcutta in 1952 and what is the present rate by Fokker Friendship; and

(e) the reasons for increasing the Air fare between Calcutta-Agartala recently from Rs. 52 to Rs. 67?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (e). In view of all round increase in the cost of operation and increase in their wage bill, the Indian Airlines Corporation were permitted to increase the passenger fares on the basis that they wil not exceed the taper design recommended by the Air Transport Council by more than 10 per cent. in the case of Viscount and Fokker routes and 5 per cent. in the case of Dakota routes. In the case of the Dakota routes in Assam, Manipur and Tripura areas, however, it was decided that there should be no increase. The revised fares came into force from 1st September, 1961, in the case of Viscount routes, 1st October, 1961 in the case of Night Air Mail services and from 16th October, 1961 in the case of Fokker and Dakota services other than those in Assam, Manipur and Tripura areas. The air fare for Fokker service between Calcutta and Agartala was revised from Rs. 52 to Rs. 67 in view of the fact that Fokkers as compared to Dakota offer greater speed and better comfort in travelling. The Dakota fare in 1952 on this sector was Rs. 49.

Ludhiana Chandigarh Line

1183. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered and finalised the proposal for Ludhiana-Chandigarh Rail link; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The proposal is not included in Railways' programme for construction during the Third Five Year Plan.

Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra

1184. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to have a thermal power station at Nasik or Kalyan in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what will be the generating capacity of this power station;

(c) what is the estimated cost of this power station;

(d) for what purpose will the power be utilized; and

(e) when the construction work will begin?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). No such scheme is included as yet in the 3rd Plan of the Maharashtra State. It is, however, understood that a proposal in this regard is under consideration of the State Government.

Claim of Overtime by Telegraph and Post Masters

1185. **Shri P. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Telegraph Masters of Rajasthan Circle have claimed overtime;

(b) if so, the amount claimed and not paid to them during the last 3 years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the claim of overtime of Post Master, Fatehpur is pending since 1952-53;

(d) if so, the cause for this long delay; and

(e) the time by which it is expected to settle the said claim?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, for overtime performed on week days.

(d) According to the orders on the subject Sub-Postmasters are entitled to overtime only on Sundays, weekly off days and Telegraph holidays. They are not entitled to overtime allowance for work done on week days. The question whether Sub Postmasters can be paid overtime allowance for work performed on week days is under examination and the case of the Sub Postmaster, Fatehpur for such work will be examined in the light of the general decision when reached.

(e) Efforts are being made to finalise the general case referred to in (d) above as early as possible.

Suspension and Re-instatement of Post Masters, Rajasthan Circle

1186. Shri P. N. Singh: Will the Minister of **Trans port and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Masters in Rajasthan circle who were suspended from service and later on re-instated after acquittal from the Court during the last 7 years;

(b) the number of Post Masters who put up claims of court expenses which they had incurred in defence;

(c) whether part payment has since been made to any of the Post Masters;

(d) if so, the reasons for making the part payments only; and

(e) when the balance payment will be made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Three.

(b) Two.

(c) In one case Rs. 1267 has been paid as against Rs. 4008|79 claimed by the official.

In the other case, a claim for Rs. 150 is under examination.

(d) The actual amount to be reimbursed is determined on the merits of each case.

(e) Does not arise.

Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank

1187. Shri S. N. Ramaul: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gratuity due to the employees of the erstwhile Bank of Sirmur, now merged in the H.P. State Co-operative Bank, sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the Bank long ago, has not been paid so far; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this abnormal delay?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to Q. 3619-D answered on 6th September, 1961, the Board of management of the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank has decided to pay gratuity due to one employee of the Bank of Sirmur, who has retired. The actual payment has not yet been made due to certain legal difficulties. It is expected that the case will be finalised in due course.

India-U.K. Air Agreement

1188. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new air agreement has been concluded between India and U.K.; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Beaches and Beautifying of Monuments

1189. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 343 on the 8th August, 1961 and state the progress made to develop the country's beaches as well as to beautify the areas around the monuments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The schemes included in the Plan for Tourism of the Central Government for the Third Plan Period for development of beaches and beautification of areas around monuments and the present position regarding their implementation is indicated in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 39].

Recruitment of Class IV Staff on N. E. Railway

1190. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North Eastern Railway were recruiting persons from asti d istrict for class IV posts;

(b) whether that recruitment has now been stopped and indents are placed with Gorakhpur and Gonda Exchanges only and not with Basti exchange; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Recruitment from Basti Employment Exchange is also made as and when necessary.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Developments at Dornakal Junction

1191. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the developmental works completed at Dornakal Junction in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details of the expenditure with suitable break-up of the works completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The following works were completed at Dornakal during the Second Five Year Plan period and the expenditure incurred is shown against each:—

(i) Cover over main and island platforms.—Rs. 84,000.

(ii) Two seated urinal block.—Rs. 5,000.

(iii) Extension of foot overbridge.—Rs. 86,000.

(iv) 4 additional marshalling lines and extension of loops.—Rs. 2,99,000.

Kazipet Junction

1192. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the developmental work of Kazipet Junction during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the total expenditure with break-up etc. for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The following works were completed during the Second Five Year Plan period at the cost shown against each:

(i) Extension of Class III waiting hall and electrification.—Rs. 1,02,000.

(ii) Remodelling of Loco Shed—Phase I.—Rs. 6,68,532.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

(i) Bomb explosion in Jama Masjid area

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of adjournment motions from a group of hon. Members. I will read out the one from Shri Mohan Swarup:

> 'A terrible explosion of bomb in Matiamahal bazar in Jama Masjid area, Delhi on Sunday, the 3rd of December, 1961, whereby one person Mohammad Daud died instantly while three persons were seriously injured and the inability of the police to find out the causes thereof, particularly when police post is situated only at a distance of one furlong from the site of accident.

There are some other adjournment motions tabled by some other hon. Members on the same subject.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इस तरह के विस्फोट दिल्ली में होते हैं उन की एक लाइन सी बन गई है और यह विस्फोट जो हुआ है यह इस वर्ष में २३वां विस्फोट है। यह उस वक्त हुआ है जब कि वहां पर एक पुलिस बीट कांस्टेबल मौके पर मौजूद था। साथ ही एक पुलिस चौकी भी एक फर्लांग के फासले पर मौजूद है। इस बात से और भी इस की सीरियसनेस बढ़ जाती है कि पुलिस मौके पर मौजूद हो, चौकी एक फर्लांग के फासले पर मौजूद हो फिर भी इस तरह के इन्सिडेंट्स हों। दिल्ली में जो इस किस्म के वाक्यात हैं वह गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने वाली चीज हैं, गवर्नमेंट के चेहरे पर एक बदनामी का दाग है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की अच्छी तरह से एन्क्वायरी हो और आइन्दा के लिये गवर्नमेंट ऐश्योरेन्स दे कि ऐसी चीज नहीं हो नें पायेगी। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं वह किसी चीज का ऐश्योरेन्स नहीं दे सकते हैं, लेकिन इस किस्म का ऐश्योरेन्स तो होना ही चाहिये। दिल्ली में, जो कि इस देश की राजधानी हो, इस तरह के वाक्यात हों और उन की कोई एन्क्वयारी न हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं, आप के द्वारा, कि सरकार कोई सख्त स्टेप ले ताकि इस किस्म की चीजें न हो सकें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The newspaper report says that the accident occurred in Matia Mahal Bazar and one Mohammed Daud was killed. An anti-bomb squad of the Delhi police was patrolling the Jama Masjid area at that time. I want to know whether this anti-bomb squad....

An Hon. Member:....was responsible for this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee:..knew that it was going to explode. Another bomb was found. The Muslims in that area are in a panic.

Mr. Speaker: Before I allow the adjournment motion, the hon. Members go on speaking in this way. Hon. Members are certainly interested in seeing that there is no clash. Referring to it again and again as a minority community does not lead us anywhere. God alone knows; it may be a private quarrel. So, in every small matter this question of community is being brought in. Nobody knows as yet who is responsible for this. Therefore, hon. Members must be very careful in making statements like this especially referring to minority communities. Who wants to hit the minority community? That will create such an impression. It will certainly be enquired into and whether one belongs to a majority community or a minority community nobody will be allowed to die. Therefore, no hon. Member may think that he is helping the minority or any other community by merely stating things like this. Nobody wants, whether one belongs to a majority community or minority community, to be hit by bombs or that bombs should be thrown at all.

Shri Bal Raj Modhok (New Delhi): Sir, there have been a number of explosions in this very area; there have been about a dozen explosions.

Not a single man has been arrested in this connection during the last one year. One bomb was also thrown at the Prime Minister's car soon after it passed that side. It is a serious matter and we must find out how these things happen in that particular area.

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): Sir, this is creating panic. I would like to know whether it is a bomb or a cracker; we must be sure. We are hearing all sorts of things.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): In view of the fact that this is a very crowded area and also in view of the fact that it is not the first incident, will the Government take adequate measures at least in future?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, this is indeed a very regrettable incident. But I may inform the House that during the last two or three years strict vigilance has been maintained by the police. It is true that a number of incidents had taken place earlier but the last incident took place only in January 1959 and since then no such incident has taken place. Therefore, it must be admitted that the police has been doing its duty on the whole well. I regret to say that I cannot say much on this particular incident. I had a word last night with the Delhi officers and they told me that it has no communal angle as such but I cannot be sure on that. The enquiry is being made and it would not be advisable for me to make any statement, at least before the preliminary enquiry has been completed. In these circumstances, I would suggest that the adjournment motion may not be agreed to.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Has it been made sure that there is no foreign power interested in this accident?

Mr. Speaker: That also may be under enquiry.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think the hon. Member's inference is correct.

Mr. Speaker: The enquiry is being made and let us watch. The House is interested in this. That area seems to have been chosen by some people for throwing bombs from time to time. The House would certainly be glad to know that since January 1959 no such incident had occurred. This is a serious incident and I am sure the hon. Minister will take all steps to see that the enquiry is conducted properly and no more incidents occur as far as possible. I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion.

(ii) Alleged refusal of permission for Indians to land at London airport

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mohan Swarup has tabled another adjournment motion which reads:

> "Eleven North Indians were not allowed to land at London airport as a result of which they were compelled to return from London to Bombay on the 2nd December, 1961."

Is it on account of any colour bar?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As far as my information goes, these persons were in possession of forged passports which had not been issued from India; they had got it from other places like Tanganyika and other places. Their passports were found to be forged and the United Kingdom Government refused to allow them to land. They were being sent back to India and as soon as they arrive here proceedings will be taken against them for having forged passports.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I want to know whether these persons will be repatriated to India as Indian citizens because they obtained their passports from Tanganyika and some other places. In view of the forged passport business going on in this country, I want to know whether these people

[Shri Hem Barua]

are being arrested after their landing in Bombay.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: First of all, they are Indians according to our knowledge and secondly forged passport is not forged any way in the official place of issue. Naturally, the Consul's Office does not forge passports; a forger does it. He may exist anywhere. I understand that they have been arrested.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the Prime Minister's statement, I do not give my consent to the adjournment motion.

(iii) Closure of Orissa Textile Mills at Choudwar

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

> "The immediate need to discuss the closure of the Orissa Textile Mills at Choudwar in Orissa resulting in the unemployment of five thousand workers".

I was appalled at the number; otherwise I would not have brought it here.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): For the last two months, this mill has remained closed and the number of workers rendered unemployed is 5,000. All these 5,000 have now been dismissed. They remain unemployed. The Labour Department of the Orissa Government tried to settle this dispute but because the Chief Minister of the State is the owner of the mill, settlement becomes difficult and I request that the Commerce and Industry Minister and also the Minister of Labour in the Centre should intervene in this matter and should see that the mill starts working.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I do not understand how it arises here. This matter came to my notice only a few minutes ago, and I enquired whether we had any information about this. It appears that the workers concerned resorted to a sit-down strike. Their demand for a 3½ months' bonus was taken up by the conciliation machinery, and still, not content with that, the trouble continued, and therefore there was a stoppage. Of course my information is limited as it is, and I cannot vouch for everything because there has not been enough time for me to secure all the facts. The matter is in the States' sphere. We do not presume to know everything from moment to moment, but it appears that some people would not allow others to go back. When the authorities of this establishment wanted to work the mill, they were not allowed to do so. That is the little bit of information that I have in my possession. I can find out if there are more facts, if they are relevant here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They cannot possibly close down; unless they obtain sanction from the Central Government, they cannot do it. The fact that it is owned by the Chief Minister does not make a difference. He cannot do it *suo motu*.

An Hon. Member: Lock-out.

Shri Nanda: For a lock-out there is no permission required. Closure is another matter, but it is not a matter of closure as I know. (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed sufficient number of questions, and an opportunity for the Government to give its statement before the House. It is for the parties to come to a settlement.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Can we get the full information from the hon. Minister? Now, the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment and

Plannig is not in the possession of sufficient information on the matter. May we have it later?

Mr. Speaker: It is purely a local matter. They will settle all the difference. I do not give my consent to the Adjournment Motion.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS BILL OF U.K.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The Commonwealth Immigrants Bill of the United Kingdom and its likely effect on India and the Commonwealth link.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): As the House is aware, the British Government have introduced in their Parliament on the 2nd November, 1961, the Immigration and Deportation (Commonwealth Citizens) Bill which assumes wide powers for restricting the entry of Commonwealth Citizens into the United Kingdom which has so far been free. The intention of the British Government to impose these restrictions was first conveyed to us in an *Aide Memoire* handed over to us on the 14th October, 1961. It was stated that British Immigration Officers would be given wide discretion in not allowing Commonwealth citizens entry into the U.K. and also to lay down conditions regarding the period of their stay. The entry of persons seeking work in the United Kingdom would be limited to those holding employment vouchers issued by the British authorities. Powers would also be assumed to deport Commonwealth citizens on conviction by a court of law.

2. The British proposals were considered by the Government of India and our preliminary views were conveyed to the British Government in any *Aide Memoire* dated the 28th October, 1961. We stressed the absence of previous consultations before taking the decision to impose very drastic curbs which would affect the considerable traffic of persons between India and the U.K., the likelihood of the restrictions resulting in discrimination between the various member countries of the Commonwealth on the basis of colour and the further possibility of the proposed restrictions rendering the position of a Commonwealth citizen even worse than that of citizens of non-Commonwealth countries. This matter has also been discussed by our Acting High Commissioner with the British Home Secretary in London.

3. As the House is aware, we ourselves are against illiterate or semi-literate Indians going to the United Kingdom or to any other country in search of employment. In fact, we have, for some years past, been exercising fairly severe restrictions against the issue of passports to such persons desiring to proceed to the United Kingdom. The British Government have, on the other hand, in some cases, allowed Indians, whose passports have not been endorsed by us for the United Kingdom, to land there

4. The British Government have assured us that the restrictions which are now proposed to be imposed will not operate on the basis of colour. We hope that the actual operation of the restrictions the British Government may finally decide upon will bear out this assurance. The British Government have also assured us that those Indians who are already in the United Kingdom will not be affected by the proposed restrictive measures. We shall await the final form of the enactment and also study the administrative directions issued to British Immigration Officers. As seen a

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

present, the arrangement proposed appears to be more cumbrous and unsatisfactory than that under a normal visa system applicable to foreigners. An intending Commonwealth visitor to the United Kingdom would not be certain whether he would, on arrival, be allowed entry into the U.K. and whether there will be any and if so, what limitations on the period of his stay there.

5. As the House knows, no restrictions exist at present on British passport holders entering India freely, staying here indefinitely and obtaining employment. The Government of India may have to reconsider the present arrangement in this regard in the light of the new system that may be enforced by the British Government.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask one or two questions of the Prime Minister. We are the biggest coloured member of the Commonwealth, and this Bill, as you know, as Mr. Kaitskell said in the House of Commons, smacks of colour discrimination on the part of what is called the mother of the Commonwealth. Because the fate of thousands of Indians is involved in this matter, both the self-respect and the self-interest of our country demand that we take a firm attitude. In the light of these repercussions, may we know whether the Prime Minister is himself aware of the opportunities he recently had when he passed through Britain to discuss the matter with the British Prime Minister? Secondly, may we know whether the absence of a fully accredited High Commissioner has come in the way and on what basis the Government is taking a reciprocal action?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is it not a fact that no prior consultation by the British Government, with our Government, was made on this British brand of apartheid? We would like to be enlightened on this. In view of the Government's reply that no discrimination shall be made on a racial basis, does it suggest that this is a Bill which is characteristically against the brown and black members of the Commonwealth?

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister has said that the Government will watch the situation. The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As my colleague has just stated, we received intimation sometime in October. There was no prior intimation before that. But October itself was prior to the event.

Shri Hem Barua: Consultation as in the case of the European Common Market.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was no consultation, but "informing us" means a kind of consultation, and we replied to that immediately; we sent our first reactions to it.

As to the question of Shri Nath Pai, to the best of my recollection, when I passed through London I did not discuss this matter with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. I saw him rather briefly.

Then I was asked whether the absence of our permanent High Commissioner has come in the way or something like that. These matters have been dealt with by the Acting High Commissioner who functions like the High Commissioner. Normally he deals with these matters even before.

I forget what the third question was.

Shri Nath Pai: The Deputy Minister has stated that we are considering it, because anyone holding a British passport can automatically enter India, and he does not require prior permit saying that there is employment provided in India, as is required of us today.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What the Deputy Minister said was this: this matter has to be considered by us. We are not considering it because we want to see what the final decision is at the other end. I would say—I think it was hinted at there—that the normal practice of getting visas appears to be more convenient than this elaborate procedure of a man going without a visa and then being told to go back. It is far better to have that normal practice. Of course, that means that the special thing—call it a privilege or what you like—about people of one Commonwealth country going to another Commonwealth country without a visa would go. But this particular thing seems to us more troublesome than the visa system. Certain immigration laws, every country is entitled to make. Our objection to this is that it should not take the shape or form or in effect mean action to be based on racial considerations.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): As Shri Nath Pai said, India is the country with the largest coloured population and there is the West Indies, which is even more adversely affected by this particular immigration restriction in Great Britain, does it not stand to reason that India, as a member of the Commonwealth of some standing and as a coloured country, should do something against this discrimination which is being so blatantly practised against coloured people? Perhaps so far as the Indian citizens are concerned, we shall not be put to as much discrimination as the West Indies, but nevertheless, since we have this Commonwealth bond, it is for India to take some sharp stand in this issue, when in Britain itself there is a large agitation against this kind of discrimination against the coloured population of the Commonwealth.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I agree with much that the hon. Member has said; that is to say, this is going to affect not India much, but much more so the West Indies.

Shri Hem Barua: When the West Indies Prime Minister said that, he was snubbed by the British Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe. We have objected and we shall continue to object to any racial element in this matter. But the difficulty is that in law there will perhaps be no such thing. But it is difficult to know about the practice—some subsequent practice—and how it is to be implemented. Anyhow, certainly we should and we propose to take a strong line against any racial discrimination.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I know...

Mr. Speaker: Why does he think of it so late? I have called other hon. Members.

12.22 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): On behalf of Shri Karmarkar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Aulteration (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1340 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 [Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT-3392/61.]

12.22½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 20th November, 1961:—

(1) The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961.

[Secretary]

(2) The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961.

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

I also lay on the Table a copy of the Statement showing names of Members who have been continuously absent from the sittings of the House for 15 days or more during the Fourteenth Session.

12.23½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 4 BILL*

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1961-62 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1961-62 for the purpose of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce† the Bill.

12.24 hrs.

VISVABHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I introduce the Bill.

12.25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTH-SEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with Sixty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1961".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with Sixty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

12.26 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE:* CHINESE INCURSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Discussion on matter of urgent public importance, Shri Vajpayee.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I seek your indulgence and the indulgence of the House in one matter, I do not know how long this discussion will continue.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Scetion 2, Dated 4-12-61.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: For a couple of hours.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would beg of you to permit me to reply to what is said tomorrow morning, because I have to go to Palam, as the President of the Argentine Republic is arriving early this afternoon. That is all I wish to submit.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): In any case, there is a general feeling that the subject that we will be discussing being most important, the time allotted by you at present is very inadequate. In view of the fact that the Prime Minister will be abs ent, the debate can be continued for the whole of the day.

Mr. Speaker: There is also other business—Supplementary Demands for Grants. Let us see.

Shri Goray (Poona): Mr. Speaker, you were kind enough to say the other day that a map will be put up here showing where the Chinese were in 1956 and where they are today. No such map has been put up yet.

Mr. Speaker: I did not say that it will be put up. To enable hon. Members to understand the position correctly, one hon. Member suggested that maps showing the lines may be put up here or in the library. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was here and I thought he would carry that request . . .

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It was put to the proper quarters. The hon. Prime Minister will say what he has to say.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Perhaps the House will remember that sometime back we placed in the Library of the House, and it was available to Members too, an atlas of this frontier. It is rather a good atlas showing all these places in the north-east and northern frontier. That is available in the Library still. May be some hon. Members have it too. That is a much better map. The so-called military posts and the rest—some places like Daulatbeg Oldi near the Karakoram Pass—are marked there. Some other places are not marked, but it is generally indicated in the correspondence in the possession of hon. Members.

I have a certain difficulty in this matter, because if I mark such of the posts that we have there, it may not be very secret, but nevertheless, it is not normally done for the information not of this House, but others who may be interested from the other side in knowing where our posts are. As for the rest, almost every information is available in that map and the correspondence I have given. Those maps in the atlas that we have placed are very good.

Mr. Speaker: I understood the request to be that there may be several stages when the various incursions or aggressions took place, and maps may be supplied showing the first at a particular time, the second some time later and the third still later and so on, so that hon. Members may have an idea as to how step by step they have been encroaching upon our territory. That was the request.

Shri Goray: That day the Prime Minister referred to three new checkposts put up by the Chinese. We would like to know whether they are to the west of the line in 1959.

Mr. Speaker: They want to know when the Chinese started the incursions, in the first year they did this, in the second year they did this, in the third year, they did this, etc.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member referred to what I said the other day. I was dealing with the period of the last, I might say, 18 months, because we had discussed the previous incursions adequately in the House. I said, as he has repeated, that according to our information, three posts have been put up, two of

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

them near the international frontier, according to our information just on this side of the frontier, and one in the north nearer the Karakorum Pass which is definitely beyond the 1959 line That was the important thing. I referred also to Daulatbeg Oldi. It is our post, not far from that, near the Karakorum. So far as these three posts are concerned, it is our belief, it is our information that they have been put up in the course of the last summer. These posts, as a rule, do not suddenly appear in their full shape. There may be a slight beginning, something which is not visible and then gradually built up. Then they become more obvious and they are found by our reconnaissance party during their reconnaissance. So our impression is that these three posts—two a little near the international border or a little beyond the international border and the one in the north—were put up in the last summer. Our first information came to us about them in September last.

Shri Goray: Will you, Sir, then request the Prime Minister to show these places on the map? Otherwise, how can we know?

Shri Nath Pai: There is no demand to disclose our posts. That misunderstanding must be removed. We cannot request you, and we never requested you, to show any of our posts. That was never the suggestion We only wanted to have a map showing *their* posts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not mind. If some hon. Members come to my room, I shall show them. Some of the leaders of the parties can come to my room. I have got maps of these posts here.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): This is a matter in which the entire country is interested.

Mr. Speaker: If there is a map, it would be possible to mark them. It may be placed in the Central Hall so that hon. Members can look into it, instead of the hon. Members going to the Prime Minister's room.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants me to produce a large-scale map. I can try to put up a map but it will have to be, obviously, just in outlines only.

Shri Goray: I requested the Speaker because a map has been already published in the *Times of India* showing the westward movement of Chinese troops. I want to know from the Government whether that map is correct or whether there is some difference between the map produced by this paper and the map they have in their possession.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I saw the map in the *Times of India* only this morning—I was not here yesterday morning and I came back only yesterday afternoon. The shading given seems to me to be not based on any fact, largely, because they have joined up two points to give a fat curve to that. There is no justification for that. But the map itself, apart from the shading, is presumably correct. The places are marked there and they are helpful, but the shading does not appear to me to be correct.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee . . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: On this matter?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, of course. Sir, on 20th November last I tabled an adjournment motion to be discussed in this House and on that some discussion took place. I have before me the proceedings of that date. You did not disallow that adjournment motion. My point is that this discussion which we are going to have just now should have been on that adjournment motion. Now, you have admitted this motion under Rule 193 relating to matters of urgent public importance. This rule says that there

shall be no formal motion before the House or voting. My difficulty is this. Essentially, this matter is one in which the Government can be censured. This is a matter of policy. On an adjournment motion the Government can be censured. Besause you have allowed this discussion under Rule 193, there shall be no formal motion nor can there be any voting. Therefore, the House will not get any opportunity to censure the Government.

My submission is that since you did not disallow my adjournment motion on that day, this discussion should be allowed on that adjournment motion. During these five years when we have been here, our experience has been that whenever you have been pleased to disallow a motion you always stated that you did not give your consent to the motion. I have the proceedings before me and throughout the proceedings you never said that you were disallowing the adjournment motion. Therefore, my submission is that this discussion should be on the adjournment motion and not under Rule 193 under which we shall not get any opportunity to vote.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the point. The other day, I fully remember, I said that I was not treating this as a censure motion. An adjournment motion means a censure motion. However, having regard to the importance of the matter I said that I would allow a discussion. That is what I said both with respect to the question of Col. Bhattacharya and also with respect to Chinese aggression.

Then, I am told that under my orders it has also been incorporated in the Bulletin.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not in the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a mistake, I correct it now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It cannot be corrected today.

Mr. Speaker: I correct it with retrospective effect.

Now, let us proceed. Shri Vajpayee. The hon. Member will have 20 minutes and other hon. Members will have 15 minutes each.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I should have 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

श्री वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लद्दाख पर चीन के नये आक्रमण और उस आक्रमण को रोकने में सरकार की विफलता से एक नयी और अत्यन्त गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इन घोषणाओं के बावजूद कि यदि चीन आगे बढ़ा, तो उस का मुकाबला किया जायगा, चीन ने एक भी गोली चलाये बिना, रक्त की एक भी बूंद बहाए बिना भारत की और अधिक जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है। यह जमीन कितनी है, यह विवाद का विषय बना हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री जी यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि चीन ने किसी नये इलाके पर कब्जा कर लिया है। उस दिन उन्होंने कहा था —

"There is no question of occupation of territory".

लेकिन उन का यह कथन श्वेतपत्र में दिये गये तथ्यों से मेल नहीं खाता। भारत सरकार द्वारा १० नवम्बर को चीन को जो नोट भेजा गया है, उस में यह बात साफ कही गई है —

"As the Chinese Government know there is intensive military activities on the Chinese side and India has recently lost some more territory to the Chinese intruders."

यह "सम मोर टेरीटरी" कौन सी है। क्या "सम मोर टेरीटरी" से वही मतलब निकलता है, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी के इन शब्दों से निकलता है कि चीन ने किसी एक पयांट पर अपनी चौकी बना ली है और जिस पायन्ट पर चौकी बनाई गई है, उतनी ही जमीन चीन के कब्जे में है? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था —

[श्री वाजपेयी]

"The Chiense had not occupied any territory except for the point where they had set up a post in the Karadorum area."

मुझे डर है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस भाषण के आधार पर चीन कहीं १० नवम्बर के हमारे नोट को अस्वीकार न कर दे। इस से पहले भी इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा सुरक्षा मंत्री जी द्वारा ऐसी बातें कही जाती रही हैं, जिन्हें चीन ने आगे चल कर हमारे खिलाफ़ प्रयोग में लाया है।

इस श्वेतपत्र से यह प्रकट होता है कि चीन ने दो नई चौकियां बनाई हैं, एक दाम्बुगुरु में और दूसरी न्यागजू में। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि ये चौकियां कहां हैं, यह कहना शायद मुश्किल है, यद्यपि आज का उन का कथन २८ नवम्बर के उन के कथन से थोड़ा भिन्न और अधिक स्पष्ट है। उस दिन उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा था, वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था:—

"We are not quite certain whether they are a mile or two on this side or on that side because it is rather difficult in these high mountain regions to be precise about the actual line."

12.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इस प्रकार की बातें रोष पैदा करने वाली हैं। एक ओर तो भारत सरकार के ३१ अक्तूबर के नोट में इन चौकियों की स्थापना को चीन का आक्रमण बताया गया है और दूसरी ओर प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि ये चौकियां सीमा के इधर हैं या उधर हैं, यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह कहां तक ठीक है, लेकिन जानकार लोगों का कहना है कि अब हवाई-जहाज से तीस हजार फ़ीट की ऊंचाई से ऐसी तस्वीरें ली जा सकती हैं जिन से इस का पता लगाया जा सके कि धरती पर बैठा हुआ आदमी सिगार पी रहा है, या सिगरेट पी रहा है। क्या आप सीमा के सम्बन्ध में यह भी दावे से नहीं कह सकते हैं कि चौकियां किधर बनी हैं? प्रधान मंत्री जी के मन में सन्देह क्यों पैदा होता है? ऐसी बातें क्यों कही जाती हैं? जो चीन को सहायता दे सकती हैं। यह भी प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है कि हमारी इंटलीजेंस सर्विस क्या कर रही है?

आचार्य कृपालानी (सीतामढ़ी) है ही नहीं।

श्री वाजपेयी : कभी कभी मुझे शक होता है कि चीन को जो नोट भेजे जाते हैं उन नोटों को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और सुरक्षा मंत्री पढ़ते भी हैं या नहीं पढ़ते हैं? उस दिन यहां लांगजू के बारे में कहा गया कि सैनिक दृष्टि से उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। यह एक नई खोज थी। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने केवल इतना ही नहीं कहा कि उसका हमारे लिये कोई महत्व नहीं है उन्होंने चीनियों की तरफ से भी कह दिया कि चीन के लिये भी उसका कोई सैनिक दृष्टि से महत्व नहीं है। लेकिन लोक सभा से वह राज्य सभा में पहुंचेंगे तो लांगजू किधर है और इस बारे में उन के मन में सन्देह पैदा हो गया। यहां तो वह सैनिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण नहीं था, महत्वहीन बन गया था लेकिन यहां से दो कदम पर राज्य सभा में जब वह गये तो उन्होंने क्या कह दिया यह मैं उन के शब्दों को ही कोट कर के आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं :—

"Longju was situated almost dead plum on the border and there was argument as to whether it was on this side of the border or the other and the Chinese occupied it."

अभी तक हम ने जो भी विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं या श्वेतपत्र छापे हैं उन में हर बार

हम ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि लांगजू हमारे क्षेत्र में है और हम ने कभी भी यह नहीं कहा है कि वह सीमा पर है । लांगजू सीमा से दो मील दूर स्थित है । लांगजू भारत का है और भारतीय सीमा का क्षेत्र है, इस बात को हम बलपूर्वक कहते रहे हैं । मगर पता नहीं उस दिन राज्य सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसा वक्तव्य कैसे दे दिया ।

संसद् ने कुछ ही दिन पहले एक कानून बनाया है कि अगर भारत की सीमाओं के बारे में कोई सन्देह व्यक्त करे, उन्हें चुनौती दे तो यह एक दण्डनीय अपराध है । लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ही सीमा की असंदिग्धता के बारे में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं और ऐसी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं, ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं जिन से सीमा कहां है, इस के बारे में सन्देह पैदा होता है, तो इस प्रकार के कानून बनाने का कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि लिखे हुए नोटों में और कहे हुए शब्दों में परस्पर विरोधी बातों को टालना हो तो इस का एक ही रास्ता है कि इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों पर तथा ऐसे गम्भीर मौकों पर जब देश की सुरक्षा संकट में है और हम अपनी सीमाओं के बारे में विचार करते हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी लिख कर अपना भाषण दिया करें । क्योंकि वह लिख कर नहीं लाते हैं इसलिये कभी कभी उत्तेजना में आ जाते हैं, इधर से भी उत्तेजना दी जाती है और उस उत्तेजना में ऐसी बातें कह दी जाती हैं जो चीन हमारे खिलाफ काम में लाता है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक चीनी आक्रमण का सवाल है, हमें परिस्थिति को छोटा कर के नहीं दिखाना चाहिये । लेकिन अभी तक इसी बात की कोशिश की जाती रही है । १९५९ से जब से चीनी आक्रमण का पहली बार रहस्योद्घाटन किया गया है, सरकार की ओर से नहीं, बल्कि समाचार-पत्रों की ओर से, जिस के लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं, तथा विरोधी दलों द्वारा रखे गये स्थगन प्रस्तावों के रूप में जब यह तथ्य सामने आया कि चीन भारत के विशाल भूभाग पर कब्जा जमा कर बैठा है तब से ले कर आज तक इस बात की कोशिश की जाती रही है कि चीनियों द्वारा उपस्थित किये गये संकट को कम कर के दिखाया जाये, तथ्यों को पूरा सामने न आने दिया जाये, उन्हें तोड़ मरोड़ कर पेश किया जाय । मेरा निवेदन है कि शब्दों के किसी छल से या कानून की कलाबाजी से इस कटु सत्य को नहीं छिपाया जा सकता है कि चीन ने बहुत बड़े इलाके पर नया कब्जा किया है । १९५६ के नक्शे में जो क्षेत्र दिखाया गया था और १९६० के नक्शे में जिस नए क्षेत्र को दिखाया गया है दोनों के बीच का अन्तर दो हजार वर्गमील का है । ३१ अक्तूबर के नोट में जिन अतिक्रमणों की घटनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है उन से यह साफ है कि इस दो हजार वर्गमील में, थोड़े से इलाके को छोड़ कर, चीनियों ने सारे लाके पर नया कब्जा जमा लिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जब चीन नई चौकियां बना रहा था, सीमा का अतिक्रमण कर रहा था, तो कहीं भी भारत के फौजियों से उस की मुठभेड़ नहीं हुई, कहीं भी भारत की फौजों ने चीन को आगे बढ़ने से नहीं रोका । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का कारण क्या है ? क्या इस का कारण यह है कि भारतीय फौजों को आदेश दिया गया है कि जब तक चीन गोली न चलाये तब तक तुम गोली मत चलाओ ? इस बारे में सरकार को नीति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिये ।

यह घोषणा की गई थी कि एक इंच भूमि भी चीन के कब्जे में नहीं जाने दी जायगी ।

[श्री वाजपेयी]

यदि एक क्षण के लिये यह मान भी लिया जाय कि चीन ने दो हजार वर्ग मील पर कब्जा नहीं किया है तो भी इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जितनी भी उन्हों ने अपनी नई चौकियां बनाई हैं वे कम से कम एक इंच से ज्यादा के इलाके में हैं। आखिर ये इलाका चीन के कब्जे में कैसे जाने दिया गया। हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री स के लए एक नया स्पष्टीकरण दे सकते हैं। उन्हों ने कहा भी है :—

"India not to budge an inch from China Policy.

क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि सीमा पर तो हम हजारों वर्ग मील पीछे जा सकते हैं लेकिन जहां तक चीन की नीति का सवाल है हम उस से एक इंच पीछे नहीं होंगे ? मैं इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य का अर्थ नहीं समझ सका हूं। आखिर चीन के प्रति हमारी नीति क्या है ? आक्रमण पर आक्रमण को सहते जाना, अपमान पर अपमान के घूंट को पीते जाना, अपनी भूमि भी गंवाना और अपने सम्मान से भी हाथ धोना, सैनिक कार्रवाई के जवाब में कागजी विरोधपत्र भेज देना और सबसे बढ़ कर पंचशील की दुहाई देना, क्या यही हमारी नीति है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं और बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक चीन का सम्बन्ध है, पंचशील मर गया ये पांच व्हाइट पेपर नहीं हैं, श्वेत-पत्र नहीं हैं, ये पंचशील के एक एक सिद्धांत की लाश के ऊपर चीन द्वारा रखे गये वे सफेद कफन हैं। जहां तक चीन का सवाल है अब पंचशील की दुहाई देना कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता। चीन आक्रमणकारी मनोवृत्ति ले कर चल रहा है, क्या इसका पता हमें इन तीन नई चौकियों से हुआ है ? चीन की आक्रमणकारी मनोवृत्ति का पता तिब्बत पर जब चीन ने हमला किया था, तभी चल गया था। क्या उस आक्रमणकारी मनोवृत्ति को साबित करने के लिये और प्रमाण चाहिये ?

जब कभी चीन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की बात उठाई जाती है तो यह कह कर विरोधी दलों का, देश की जनता का मुंह बन्द करने की कोशिश की जाती है कि क्या आप लड़ाई चाहते हैं ? हम लड़ाई नहीं चाहते।

आचार्य कृपालानी : जरूर चाहते हैं।

श्री वाजपेयी : लेकिन चीन लड़ाई पर तुला हुआ है तो आप लड़ाई से बच नहीं सकते हैं। लड़ाई के अलावा और जो रास्ते हो सकते हैं, मैं उनका उल्लेख बाद में करूंगा। लेकिन मैं सबसे पहले यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इन १८ महीनों में चीन के नये हमलों को खबरों से सदन को और देश को अंधेरे में क्यों रखा गया है। हमें नहीं बताया गया, देश की जनता को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया। चीन नये अतिक्रमण करता रहा, हमारी भमि पर चौकियां बनाता रहा, सड़कें कायम करता रहा, हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण होता रहा मगर देश की जनता को इन में से किसी के बारे में नहीं बताया गया।

३१ अक्तूबर का जो नोट, है, उससे पता लगता है कि १९६० में सुरैया में चीनी फौजें देखी गई थीं और १९६० के आटम में दौलतबेग के पास चीनी घुस आये थे। यह १९६० के आटम की बात है। मगर उसके बाद संसद की बैठक हुई, यहां प्रश्न पूछे गये, उत्तर दिये गये, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति के सम्बन्ध में विवाद हुआ, मगर सदन को कह दिया गया कि चीन ने और घुसपैठ नहीं की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चीनी अतिक्रमण की खबरों को देश की जनता से क्यों छिपाया गया। पहले जब चीन ने हमला किया था तो भी खबरें छिपाई गई

थीं और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया था कि ये खबरें छिपाई गई हैं ।

मि० चाऊ एन० लाई को उन्होंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी है जो श्वेतपत्र नम्बर २ में छपी हुई है । मैं उसके एक अंश को आपके सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री ने लिखा है :—

"We did not release to the public the information which we had about the various border intrusions into our territory by Chinese personnel since 1954, the construction of a road across Indian territory in Ladakh and the arrest of our personnel in the Aksai Chin area in 1958 and their detention. We did not give publicity to this in the hope that peaceful solutions of the disputes could be found by agreement by the two countries without public excitement on both sides. In fact our failure to do so has now resulted in sharp but legitimate criticism of the Government both in Parliament and in the press in our country."

यह सन् १९५९ का लिखा हुआ पत्र है जिस में स्वीकार किया गया है कि हम ने जान बूझ कर चीनी आक्रमण की खबरें देश की जनता से छिपाई, संसद् से छिपाई, और उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आश्वाशन दिया था कि यह गलती हुई है और इस गलती को दोहराया नहीं जायेगा, लेकिन इस बार फिर इस गलती को दोहराया गया है । चीनी आक्रमण की खबरें हमें बतलाई नहीं गई । समाचार पत्रों ने जब विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ताओं से सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया तो बराबर इस बात का खंडन किया जाता रहा कि चीन की कोई घुसपैठ हुई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बात क्यों छिपाई गई । अगर समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्ट पर विश्वास करना हो तो नई दिल्ली के एक जिम्मेदार अंग्रेजी दैनिक पत्र ने लिखा है कि जब यह समाचार अखबारों में आया तो विदेश मंत्रालय में बड़े अफसरों की एक बैठक हुई और उस में विचार हुआ कि यह खबर बतलानी है या नहीं बतलानी है, और यह फैसला हुआ कि इस को बतलाना ठीक नहीं । यह फैसला क्यों हुआ ? पत्र लिखता है :

"Perhaps what weighed with the Government was the fear of the impact of this news on election prospects."

यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, जिम्मेदार अंग्रेजी दैनिक का कहना है । चीनी आक्रमण की खबरें पहले छिपाई गई थीं इसलिये कि चीन और भारत के बीच शांतिपूर्ण समझौता हो जाय । अभी तो शांतिपूर्ण समझौता होने का सवाल नहीं है । इस देश की जनता, इस देश की संसद्, इस सदन के सदस्यों, को यह जानने का अधिकार है कि भारत की सीमा पर कहां पर अतिक्रमण हो रहा है । लेकिन हम को बताया नहीं जाता, और जब चीजों का पता लग जाता है तो उन को दबाया जाता है । पहले दिन भी इस संसद् में, इस लोक सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी सरकार की तरफ से कोई वक्तव्य देने के लिये नहीं आये । इस के लिये हम को ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन मूव करने पड़े । उस के जवाब में भी गवर्नमेंट ने पूरी बातें सामने नहीं रखीं । लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में ३१ तारीख को चीन को भेजा गया नोट, और वह भी टुकड़ों में, रखा गया । मैं नहीं समझता कि ये महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य सदन से क्यों छिपाये जाते हैं ।

मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार उस कुल में पैदा नहीं हुई जिस में हाथी मारे जाते चीन के विरुद्ध सैनिक कार्रवाई करने का साहस आप में नहीं है यह हम समझते हैं । किन्तु कम से कम हमें आक्रमण की खबरों का पता तो लगना चाहिए । आखिर हमले की खबरें छुपाना यह कौन सी देशभक्ति है, यह कौन सी बुद्धिमत्ता है, यह कौन सा लोकतंत्र प्रेम है ? सरकार ने चीन के आक्रमण की खबरों को छिपा कर जनता के विश्वास को एक बार

[श्री वाजपेयी]

फिर से ठोकर लगाई है। हम चाहेंगे कि इस चीज की सरकार सफाई दे कि आखिर यह चीन के हमले की खबरें छिपाई क्यों गईं ?

लेकिन कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि क्या सचमुच सरकार के मंत्रियों को भी पता था कि चीन अन्दर घुस रहा है ? सुरक्षा मंत्री ने २१ नवम्बर को वाशिंगटन में जो भाषण दिया, जो वक्तव्य दिया, उस में उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे तो पता नहीं, मुझे तो अखबारों से पता लगा है कि चीन अन्दर घुस रहा है अभी तक इस बात का खंडन नहीं किया गया है। तो क्या कैबिनेट को भी नहीं बतलाया जाता ? कैबिनट के एक और भी मिनिस्टर हैं जो यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। वह बम्बई में भाषण करने गये और उन्होंने कहा कि पाकिस्तान का हमला एकदम होने वाला है। चीन के बारे में कहा कि हम चीन से लड़ नहीं सकते, लम्बी लड़ाई चलेगी, देखा जायेगा। मगर उन के सारे भाषण का वजन यह था क पाकिस्तान का हमला होने वाला है। हमला चीन का हुआ है; चीन हमारी सीमा में घुस आया है, चीन न पुराना समझौता तोड़ दिया, चीन ने नई चौकियां कायम की हैं, चीन मे एक बार फिर हमारे स्वाभिमान को चुनौती दी है, भारत की सार्वभौम सत्ता को ललकारा है, और एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर वाशिंगटन में बैठ कर कहते हैं कि उन्हें अखबारों से इस का पता लगा है और दूसरे मिनिस्टर बम्बई में जा कर कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का हमला होने वाला है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह स्थिति क्या है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी सुरक्षा मंत्री की रक्षा करने की बहुत चिन्ता करते हैं। जितनी युक्ति और बुद्धि वह रक्षा मंत्री की रक्षा में खर्च करते हैं, अगर उतनी युक्ति और बुद्धि चीन के आक्रमण से भारत की रक्षा करने में खर्च करते तो शायद चीन का नया आक्रमण नहीं होता। सुरक्षा मंत्री कुछ भी कहें, प्रधान मंत्री जी को उस को सफाई देना है। सुरक्षा मंत्री ने कह दिया कि यह होस्टाइल ऐक्टिविटी नहीं है तो कहा जाने लगा कि होस्टाइल ऐक्टिविटी का अमरीका में मतलब यह होता है कि दोनों देशों की फौजें आमने सामने तायनात हैं और लड़ रही हैं। लद्दाख में ऐसी तो कोई बात नहीं। हिमालय में बर्फ की शान्ति है। क्या कोई कह सकता है कि यह ऐक्टिव होस्टिलिटी नहीं है ? चीन ने नये आक्रमण किये हैं, नई भूमि पर कब्जा किया है, यह अगर होस्टिलिटी नहीं है तो क्या है ? ऐक्टिव होस्टिलिटी नहीं है यदि इस का मतलब यह है कि चीन तो ऐक्टिव है, मगर भारत पैसिव है, चीन होस्टाइल है मगर हम डोसाइल हैं तब तो ठीक है। किन्तु क्या यह समझ में आ सकता है ? इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य दे कर देश की जनता को और विश्व के जनमत को भारत और चीन के संघर्ष में ठीक तरह से शिक्षित करने का काम नहीं किया जा सकता। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो ने वहां चीनी सेनायें हैं या आर्म्ड ग्रुप्स हैं, इस का भी कुछ भेद किया। हम इस भेद को समझ नहीं सकते। मगर हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री तो इस से भी आगे बढ़ गये। उन्होंने वाशिंगटन में कहा कि वहां फौजें तो हैं नहीं, वहां कुछ चाइनीज एलिमेंट्स हैं, चीनी तत्व हैं। जैसे पंच तत्व होते हैं इसी तरह से चीनी तत्व हैं। सेनायें सामने खड़ी हैं, सेनायें इकट्ठी की जा रही हैं, और अधिक आक्रमण की तैयारियां हो रही हैं और हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री विदेशों में जा कर भारत के पक्ष को ठीक तरह से रख भी नहीं सकते।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री के एक वक्तव्य का सवाल नहीं है, जब से चीन का विवाद चला है, वह लगातार चीन के साथ हमारे संघर्ष कम कर के दिखाने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं। पहले उन्होंने कहा कि यह आक्रमण नहीं है क्योंकि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स

ने आक्रमण की परिभाषा नहीं की । मेरे घर में आग लगाई गई है और वह आग है या नहीं यह देखने के लिये क्या हम इंडियन पेनल कोड देखेंगे ? हमारी आग "आरसन" के अन्तर्गत आती है या नहीं इस पर कोरे कानून से विचार करेंगे ? फिर उन्होंने ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड टेरिटरी के बारे में विवादग्रस्त वक्तव्य दे दिया । और यह उन का नया वक्तव्य है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहां तक उन की रक्षा करेंगे ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि पिछले अप्रैल के महीने में सुरक्षा मंत्री ने यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि अब चीन का आगे बढ़ना असम्भव है, मगर चीन आगे बढ़ गया है । हमारी रक्षा व्यवस्था विफल हो गई है । इस के लिये कौन जवाबदेह है ? यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि हम चीन की आक्रमणकारी प्रवृत्तियों से परिचित हैं । देश की जनता यह जवाब चाहती है कि चीन की सेनायें आगे क्यों बढ़ीं ? आगे बढ़ीं तो उन्हें रोकने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सैनिक स्थिति लद्दाख में हमारे अनुकूल हो रही है । किस आधार पर यह बात कही गई, यह मैं नहीं समझ सकता । चीन की चौकियां हम से ज्यादा हैं । लद्दाख में चीन की फौज हम से ज्यादा है, चीन ने सड़कें भी हम से ज्यादा बनाई हैं, हमारी बहुत सड़कें नहीं बनीं । तीन साल हो गये सड़कें नहीं बनीं । कहा जाता है कि सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से ले कर यह काम फौज को दे दिया गया । मुझे पता नहीं कि सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० वहां सड़कें कब बना रहा था । क्या सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को सड़कें बनाने का काम सौंपा गया था ? यह सदन तो इस विचार को ले कर चलता है कि शायद फौजों ने प्रारम्भ से ही सड़कें बनाई हैं । पर यह किस आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि लद्दाख में सैनिक परिस्थिति हमारे अनुकूल है ? मुझे आपत्ति है कि लद्दाख की रक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिये सरकार को जितना प्रयत्न करना चाहिये था उतना प्रयत्न नहीं किया उस ने । नेफा में कितनी तैयारी की गई है, उस का पता तब लगेगा जब वहां चीन का नया आक्रमण होगा ।

यहां एक बात हम याद रखें कि चीन ने किसी न किसी रूप में मैकमोहन रेखा को नेफा के अन्दर स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन वह लद्दाख में यह परम्परागत सीमा स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । भारत की कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी भी इस नीति को मानती है । क्या इस का यह अर्थ तो नहीं है कि भारत लद्दाख को चीन के कब्जे में छोड़ने जा रहा है ? आज जो स्थिति है उस में मुझे यह सन्देह करने का कारण है, और इस सन्देह को दूर किया जाय, यह मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं ।

श्वेत पत्र से एक और बात भी स्पष्ट होती है कि भारत और चीन का झगड़ा कोई सीमा का झगड़ा नहीं है । बेलग्रेड सम्मेलन के बारे में चीन ने जो भारत विरोधी प्रचार अभियान आरम्भ किया है उस से यह स्पष्ट है कि चीन सारी दुनिया में हमें बदनाम करना चाहता है, चीन भारत के स्वाभिमान को मिट्टी में मिलाना चाहता है, चीन हमारे उठे हुए सिर को झुकाना चाहता है । चीन नहीं चाहता कि लोकतंत्री मार्ग पर चल कर भारत प्रगति कर के दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया और अफ्रीका के आजाद होने वाले देशों के सामने एक नया आदर्श रख सके । हमें इस संघर्ष के महत्व को समझना होगा । यह सैनिक संघर्ष है, मगर यह सैद्धांतिक राजनीतिक और कूटनीतिक संघर्ष भी है, और मझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कूटनीतिक क्षेत्र में भी चीन ने हम को मात दे दी है । हमारे पड़ोसी हम से दूर होते जा रहे हैं । चीन ने बर्मा और नेपाल के साथ समझौते किये हैं । आज इंडोनेशिया

[श्री वाजपेयी]

हमारी तुलना में चीन के अधिक निकट चला गया है ।

13 hrs.

हमारी विदेश नीति की सब से बड़ी विफलता यह है कि हम चीन के संकट से अपने पड़ोस के देशों को सावधान नहीं रख सके, उन्हें अपने साथ खड़ा नहीं रख सके, और आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि चीन के इस डिपलोमैटिक आफेंसिव को विफल करने के लिए भी कार्रवाई की जाये ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि चीन की नई आक्रमणात्मक कार्रवाइयों को देखते हुए चीन के साथ कूटनैतिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेने चाहिए । जब पीकिंग में बैठा हुआ भारतीय राजदूत भारत के हितों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता बल्कि उसे अपमान भोगने के लिए विवश होना पड़ता है, तो उस राजदूत के वहां बैठे रहने का क्या उद्देश्य है ? हमें उसको वहां से वापस बुला लेना चाहिए और जो चीन का राजदूत भारत में बैठा है उस को अपना बोरिया बिस्तर बांध कर पीकिंग भेज देना चाहिए ।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि भारत सरकार को तिब्बत के आत्म निर्णय के अधिकार का खुला समर्थन करना चाहिए । हम इस बात को भूल नहीं सकते कि यह तिब्बत को चुपचाप चीन के पैरों तले रौंदा जाता हुआ देखने के पाप का ही फल है कि आज चीनी सेनाएं भारत की सीमाओं में घुस आयी हैं । सन् १९५४ की सन्धि समाप्त हो रही है और आज तिब्बत को आत्म निर्णय के अधिकार की मांग करने की पूरी स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए । यदि हम जन से, धन से या शस्त्रों से तिब्बत की मदद नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम आत्म निर्णय के अधिकार के लिये हमें उसको नैतिक समर्थन प्रदान करना चाहिए ।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव है कि हमें नेपाल के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों को सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । नेपाल में लोकतंत्र रहे या न रहे यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है जितना यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत और चीन के बीच संघर्ष में नेपाल हमारे साथ रहे । हम लोकतंत्रवादी हैं, सारी दुनिया में लोकतंत्र कायम हो यह हमारी स्वाभाविक इच्छा है, लेकिन किसी देश में लोकतंत्र है या नहीं यह हमारे और उसके सम्बन्धों के बीच बाधक नहीं बनने दिया जा सकता । नेपाल के प्रति भारत सरकार को अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि लद्दाख में सड़कों, संचार साधनों और रसद पहुंचाने के मार्गों को युद्ध स्तर पर बनाना चाहिए । केवल यह कहना पर्याप्त नहीं है कि हमारे जो टारजेटस हैं वे पूरे हो चुके हैं । यदि युद्ध स्तर पर काम होगा तो टारजेट्स से ज्यादा काम हो सकेगा । हमें याद रखना चाहिए कि चीन बैठा नहीं रहेगा, समय भी हमारा इन्तिजार नहीं करेगा । चीन आगे बढ़ रहा है, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उसके आगे बढ़ने को रोकने के लिए सरकार सदन को आश्वासन दे कि इस तारीख तक लद्दाख के क्षेत्र में हमारी रक्षा व्यवस्था पूरी हो जाएगी ।

चीन के नए आक्रमणों से देश की जनता को बड़ा धक्का लगा है । यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है । चीन का आक्रमण एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है, लेकिन अगर सरकार इसको पार्टी की नजर से देखेगी या चुनाव की नजर से देखेगी तो यह देश के लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी ।

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are discussing this morning a matter of profound importance to our country. Anxious as I am to discuss this matter with the utmost of seriousness and integrity, I find it difficult to do so because of inadequacy of information, because of the semantic confusion

that the Prime Minister has introduced and because of the ambiguity of his approach. Let us take a very small point. Even when this matter was first referred to by the Prime Minister when this house reassembled, he used the word checkpost. He corrected it recently and said that we used the word 'checkpost as a police post, it is military posts that are set up by the Chinese on our territories. I was not here when the correction was made. That is what I read in the newspapers. Thus, over and over again, we shall find that deliberately words are being used, and arguments put forward, which tend to suggest that the matter is not serious, that the matter does not require the deep involvement in the country which, in fact, it demands and necessitates today.

There is this ambiguity of approach. I do not know if the Prime Minister is clear in his mind as to the nature of the threat that China holds out to us and the manner in which that threat has to be countered. Again, I would like to take a very recent instance. Some time back, our distinguished Secretary General of the External Affairs Ministry was asked to visit Peking on his way back from Outer Mongolia. Some of us in this side of the House at that time pointed out that this was not wise and that it would not be useful. The Prime Minister said that he has old connections there, he has old relations there and his visit there would be of use. What do we find from the White Paper is that our Secretary General is charged with pevarication. For the last 10 years, this kind of ambiguity goes on.

The Prime Minister said the other day in the course of a lucid statement that he made, though not a satisfactory statement that there is such a thing as a chain of events, and that we cannot forge a single link today without being at the same time careful about and conscious of other links that will have to be forged. May I humbly suggest that what is happening today is also one of the links in that chain which has been forged in the past. What have we been doing for the last 10 years? Ten years back, from what the Prime Minister says today, when Tibet was occupied by the Chinese, the Prime Minister became alert about the possible threat to our frontiers. He decided that what was necessary was to strengthen our defences in the N.E.F.A. area. He had to start somewhere on our long frontier. He chose to strengthen our position in that particular part of our country. But, the fact remains that he was aware that here is a threat against which we have to guard.

What was the atmosphere that was sought to be created in the country? In the country, the minions of the rulers of Peking, fellow-travellars of the Chinese Communists, were allowed encouraged, were fostered to create an atmosphere which sought implicit, unquestioned confidence to be put in the Chinese as if we were closer than blood brothers. When some people like my distinguished friend Acharya Kripalani dared to raise a voice of doubt and sound a note of warning, a note of caution, he was traduced and maligned, and in this campaign of maligning, the highest and the mightiest of the land did not interfere at all. An atmosphere was permitted to be created that China is like a shield-armour for India, almost as reliable as the mighty Himalayas were supposed to be.

As the Prime Minister has stated, over and over again the Chinese revolution is of a peculiar kind. As he has stated, Chinese history testifies to the fact that it is an aggressive country and this lava is sure to flow out. Knowing full well, the student of history as he is, and understanding as he does the dynamics of the Chinese situation so well, was he not a party to the creation of a certain miasma of misunderstanding in this country which is even today hindering us and

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creating the situation of a patient suffering from a shock?

The Prime Minister said the other day that he is bound to tell the House the truth and he will under no circumstances be a party to falsehood. He said that in response to a suggestion made by a colleague of mine. May, I assure the Prime Minister, as far as our Group is concerned, whatever be our size, we shall never be guilty of asking him to take the side of falsehood in this House or outside. For us this democratic House is the best threshing floor for sifting truth from falsehood. That is the assurance that I can give, with the utmost honesty and integrity that I can command. But may I ask of him one thing? In the last ten years, when a certain atmosphere was permitted to be created in the country, and I remember that whenever Panch Sheel was referred to, my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani and I used to say that this thing had no greater validity than the Briand-Kellogg Pact. It meant good intentions; it meant desirable intentions; it might mean good intentions, but it was not likely to produce any results. At that time, were not all these hon. Members allowed to be restive, may I say, even encouraged to be restive, against any of those criticisms, which was supposed to be either arising out of malice or arising out of misunderstanding? When Acharya Kripalani pointed out in his own inimitable manner that this Panch Sheel was conceived in sin, the House was shocked. But today what is the result? We are disowning it like an illegitimate child. We are disowning it not because the principles are wrong; the principles are very sound, but the context which the Prime Minister has taught us over and over again is crucial. The Chinese have, however, debased and distorted them.

What was the context in which these principles were enunciated? Who were the parties with whom we were trying to negotiate this kind of agreement? It was a Power which has an entirely different world vision, a power intoxicated by its own revolutionary *weltanschauung*. Today, the Chinese communists and the Russian communists seen to be drifting apart. There is growing tension, perhaps, conflict between them. The Prime Minister again knows far more than we can do about it. But, is it not obvious that behind this conflict, behind this tension, profound issues are involved such as an assessment of the balance of power in the world? The question arises of what kind of revolutionary *elan* is to be let loose just now. The question is one of how human material is to be treated, whether human beings are to be treated as the raw material of history, which was the *forte* of Stalin, which today Mao Tse Tung would like to do even in an aggravated form. As against that, we stand for something else. But, as far as China is concerned, China can assert its policies, the policies that have brought it into conflict even with its great ally and partner, the Soviet Union; China can assert its policy only by treading India under its feet, because unless India is hurt and humiliated, unless India's effort at creating a different phase or opening a different phase before the world, the phase of democracy, the phase of carrying on with the good-will and co-operation and confidence of the people, the phase, not of violent transformation, but of that kind of a cultured movement forward which alone has any meaning in the world of today, a world, which, the Prime Minister has told us, has changed so completely because of the onward march of science and technology and larger accumulation of surplus capital in the world, is set at nought, she cannot succeed.

At this time, China insists on pursuing a line which is counter to all that the other nations of the world want to do. And who are the stumbling

blocks? China cannot pit itself against tne United States today. China cannot pit itself against the Soviet Union today. Whatever be its agenda for history, there is no doubt today that the first item on the agenda of China is India and India alone. The Prime Minister knew it very well. But, for the last ten years, why was this illusion allowed to be created? Why was this ambiguity introduced into our relationship? I understand courteous language; I understand soft language. We have been trained to use this language, and the Prime Minister himself has had a great share in training us in this manner. I do not doubt that. But what is important is not the language that you use but the impression that you create in the country.

The Defence Minister said in Bombay a couple of days back that China has betrayed us, that China has stabbed us in the back. When did he realise that China has betrayed us and stabbed us in the back? If he realised it only the day before yesterday, I feel I do not know what I should say about it. If he realised it six months before....

Shri Nath Pai: Only the day before yesterday in North Bombay.

Shri Asoka Mehta:....or one year back or two years back, I do not know when he realised the stab in the back. When he realised it, why did he not make it known to the country? If he did not want to make it known to the country, at least he should have shared his thoughts with his constituents on this subject. Here is a matter where a great country, a powerful country stabbed us in the back. And you keep it back till the time comes when the whole thing is erupting, and they have been moving forward.

As the newspapers have been pointing out, it is our posture, this weak posture, this hesitating posture, that has encouraged China in its forward march. in its policy of forward march We may not have been militarily prepared to meet China in Ladakh. But why this deliberate weakness of our posture? I can understand if we had to deploy our resources at one place; we could not deploy them everywhere; we strengthened NEFA and said that we shall hold NEFA, and, therefore, we could not deploy them everywhere; in Ladakh. But that retreat has been aggravated, and has been made somewhat easier by the policy of softness, by the policy of equivocation, by the ambiguity of approach, which could have been avoided.

Then, there is this whole diplomatic dance going on, and we are treated with discourtesy from day to day. I have nothing to say about this exchange of notes which do not seem to be taking us anywhere. But, as far as the diplomatic position of India is concerned, have we not been weakened? I remember the Prime Minister saying, as the exponent of the policy of non-alignment, that we can have, and we do have an independent foreign policy. We are a non-aligned country, but we shall not be and we cannot be, non-aligned, where aggression is concerned.

Today, what is happening? Countries in Asia, our neighbours, our friends, are non-aligned even on the question of aggression of China against India. If they were non-aligned alone that would be bad enough, but they are leaning on the side of China today. Why is this happening? The reason is this. I am sure the Prime Minister knows it. What are the students in the University of Rangoon saying today? The students in the University of Rangoon say that India will not be able to stand up to the pressure of China, and they say 'why should we, therefore not line up with China'?

Some months back, I was in Singapore. I was talking to the Prime Minister of Singapore, and he said 'whether we can hold Singapore for democracy or not depends not on what we do, not on what anybody else does in Malaya or anywhere else,

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but it depends upon how strong India is against the pressure of China.' He is a Chinese by birth but a democrat by profession. He said that in the ultimate analysis, the key to the freedom of Singapore lies in the pocket of the Prime Minister in New Delhi. Is that key being used properly? How does he feel today? If the sands today are caving in under the feet of such democrats in various parts of South-East Asia, is it not because we have diplomatically done hardly anything?

Take Indo-China. In Indo-China, we thought that we were there only to hold the ring, to keep people in check and to see that the rules of the fight were observed. We had no positive role to play. The Russians had to come in, according to the Prime Minister, to see that the Chinese do not throw their weight too much about; the Americans have to move in and create all kinds of complications there; we, of course, had no responsibility, and we were not supposed to make any positive contribution there to discover the right kind of vital forces and to encourage them not with a view to interfering there but with a view to see that this area is protected and strengthened.

What does a country do today? Every country tries to see, through friendship, through other associations and arrangements, that if ever a war comes—we do not want a war, but if ever a war comes—the war will not be fought, and the war will not begin in its own territory. It may be that the last battle of the war may have to be fought in your own territory. But it is the effort of every country worth the name, and every government worth the name, to see that the first battle of the war is fought somewhere else. Today, if as war comes, China will be fighting the battle on Indian territory, and our very first battle will be fought in a situation, in an atmosphere where really the last battle should be fought.

The Prime Minister talked about the grand strategy for winning the elections. He is welcome to have any grand strategy that he wants to elaborate there. But what about his grand strategy for defending our country? Every nation throws forward its *glacis*, throws up its own protective shield of friendship? Where is it today? In all this, we have been pushed back. If ever a war comes—let me make it clear that there are two charges that the Prime Minister can never make against me—I do not desire, I do not seek anchorage in any power bloc whatsoever. I do not pine for, nor do I whine for war. I am not a war-monger, I am not a war-seeker and I do not wish to be subjected to the surges of any power blocs. These are charges that, I hope, the Prime Minister will not make against us.

But the question still arises: was it not possible in the last 10—15 years for him, with a man of his personality at the helm of affairs, with the tremendous support that he has got from the country, with the massive respect that he enjoys the world over, to do something? But what is the result? The result is that with all these advantages, with all this input, the output is measly. If in spite of this tremendous input, the output is so little, surely something must be wrong with the pipelines and the machinery.

I have no desire to see that the basic outlines of our foreign policy are changed. But is it not necessary for us today to have much closer relations, say, with Japan? I was happy that the Prime Minister of Japan visited India and that he was received with such courtesy and such honour. Again, it is the normal practice for countries the world over to see that when they are confronted by a very powerful opponent, by a powerful adversary, to try and have some kind of reinsurance by making friends with countries on the other side. All have done it. Stalin did

it with Laval. France, Republican France, Revolutionary France, did it with Czarist Russia. Those are things which have been done, living as we do in a cruel world. As the Prime Minister said the other day, a Peace Army may be a very good thing. But we cannot accept a peace army because we are living in a very difficult world. And in this difficult world, there has got to be closer relationship between India and Japan. What is being done in that respect?

One could go on pointing out a number of instances, if one had the time and the House had the patience, to show how in this whole area, in this diplomatic offensive, we seem to be hoping to see that something worthwhile will turn up and the ground slips under our feet.

Then again, look at the wrong assessment. A very eminent Member of the Cabinet—Dr. Subbarayan—he is not here; I told him that I was bringing up this matter; I am sorry he is not here; therefore, I shall have to bring it up in his absence—goes to Bombay and says that the real threat to India is from Pakistan. I do not deny that Pakistan has antagonistic intentions towards India. I will not under-rate the intentions of Pakistan. But Pakistan is a known enemy. We know every inch of Pakistan. Every capacity of Pakistan is known to us. Pakistan's capacity and Pakistan's possibilities of mischief—all these are known quantities for us. China is a great unknown quantity. The erupting volcano's lava flows in a massive manner. As Mao Tse Tung is reported to have said, he does not mind if 300 million Chinese are destroyed, but he should rule the world. This is the bigger menace against which we have to prepare ourselves. But Dr. Subbarayan declare that that cannot be the policy and that the real menace to India is from Pakistan. Goa may be a threat. Portugal may be a threat. Pakistan may be a threat. Tomorrow somebody else might become a threat. We have to be prepared for these. But in the context, as I said, of time, if we look at the whole development, which is the real threat that we have to meet?

Then the Prime Minister says that if you take one step, all other steps will follow and you must be prepared for it; you cannot take one step unless you are prepared for other steps. When China takes one step, she is not bothered at all about other steps being taken. When Salazar's Portugal takes one step, it is not bothered about the consequential of other steps. This is so the world over. When the wall was built in Berlin, whether it is done by East Germany or at the instance of the Soviet Union, they took the risk of chain reaction of creating a crisis. But did the world blow into a conflagration? When the Americans push themselves inside the eastern sector of Berlin, a critical situation emerges for a while. But does the world get blown up in the process? Somewhere, in order to maintain the morale of our people, in order to maintain the morale of our army, in order to let the rest of our friends in South and South-East Asia know that India is not going to take it lying down, that India can also fight back, it is necessary for us from time to time to take at least one step to remove a military post here or there. This has got to be done. But not one single step is to be taken. Not only is not one single step is to be taken, but the whole thing is to be airily explained away.

My hon. friend, Goray, asked about the map. What was the question? It is not where the Chinese have put up their military posts. *The Times of India* says that a certain part of the country has been occupied in the past few months. The Prime Minister says that that is not so. We want to know from the Prime Minister, if that is not so, what part of the territory has been occupied. What is the use of saying 'I am willing to show the three checkposts'. We can look up a map and find them out. The point is that there has been further shading,

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

there has been a further expansion—not sphere of influence but Chinese occupation. What has been that expansion? That has got to be shown. Why this kind of hesitation, why this attitude that 'I am willing to show them those three dots!' We can look up a map and find out where they are and we need not waste his time over it. The crucial question is: have they advanced? That cannot be explained away by saying 'It may be their influence'. I think my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, was right when he said that we would not accept any new definition of 'occupation'.

I hope the Prime Minister will not misunderstand me when I say this. 22 years ago, someone tried in Europe to trade the freedom of another country, and perhaps the territory of another country, in order to buy peace, and you know what happened. The result was that it only precipitated a war. We may have, rightly or wrongly, traded away the freedom of the innocent people of Tibet? Are we today willing to barter away our territory in order to buy time and say that during that period we will prepare ourselves. This policy has always resulted in far greater losses than those following a firm policy.

Once again, let me say. Nobody is saying today, 'Declare war on China'. I do not think that we should withdraw our diplomatic mission from China. I do not say that we should break off our relations with China. But it would be wrong on our part to keep on sponsoring China's case for a seat in the U.N. I would vote for it. If China is to come there, I am all for it. I want the United Nations to be a true representative, a global organisation. But I am not going to go about canvassing, of being a kind of John the Baptist crying in the wilderness for the coming of the new Christ. That is the role which I am not willing to play for China. Firmness means that you have got to convince the people of India, and what is even more important, people outside India, that it is unwise, it is wrong, it is disastrous to follow any other policy.

What did the person who is likely to be the Prime Minister of Laos say? He said, 'We have 30, 20 or 10 years in which to exist when China is going to gobble us up'. If this is the feeling, if the boa constrictor is going to gobble us up, we must be prepared. The policy of 'he is going to gobble us up; let us make marry while time is there' has to be changed. The boa constrictor may have 650 million scales on it. Here is also a nation, a mighty nation, 430 million strong, brought together, welded together by this greatest, unique, nationalist and revolutionary movement in the world.

We are not frightened. We are not going to lose our heads. But we are not going to allow our hearts to collapse. We are not going to let our hands tremble. This feeling has to be communicated to Burma, Nepal, to Indo-China, to Japan and to the Philippines. But that is not being communicated in spite of the fact that here is a Prime Minister who enjoys an unparalleled position in the world today.

Therefore, this matter of China, as I said, has to be cleared up by getting rid of this ambiguity of outlook. It has got to be completely cleared. When he replies to the debate tomorrow, I hope at least on this point the Prime Minister will make it absolutely, firmly and unequivocally clear that there is going to be no ambiguity of outlook towards China.

I am glad that our relations with the Soviet Union are so good. I am not anti-Communist in the matter, but I am nationalist as far as the Chinese aggressions are concerned. I am willing to compliment the Prime Minister on having improved our relations both with the Soviet Union and the United States of America, but that improvement is meaningful only

to the extent we are willing to state clearly and unequivocally that as far as China's expansionism is concerned, as far as China's aggression is concerned, we realise the real motives behind it. It is not a question that we will drive them out. We realise the real motives of Salazar and there can be no friendship with Salazar's Portugal; similarly, there can be no friendship with South Africa, there can be no friendship with Mao Tse Tung's China. That has got to be made amply clear.

Secondly, there should not be this semantic evasion, wherein we try to explain away hard, brutal truths and realities by soft, deluding words.

Thirdly, there can be no miasma of misunderstanding in the country, no hiding of facts. The country has to be taken into fullest confidence. And let not Cabinet Ministers go about saying that the real enemy is A, B or C, that as far as China is concerned, it is only a minor matter.

I shall not take more of your time. Many thinges have been said in the House before. Many more things are being said by the press, and far more things are being said by the people. The Prime Minister has not the time to listen the people because he is very busy. Most of the time he is talking to the people, that is very important, but I hope he will find some time also to listen to what the people are saying in the market place, in their houses when they meet their near and dear ones, their doubts, fears and hestitations. He may be busy with the thundering victory that he wants for his party, but of what value is such a victory when the thunder is being challenged on our frontiers.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (महसराम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन श्वेतपत्रों को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि चीन का असली मंशा क्या है । इनमें पूरा पूरा जिक्र किया गया है कि कितनी बार चीन की ओर से हमारे देश की सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण हुआ, कितनी बार चीनी हवाई जहाजों ने हमारे देश की एयर-स्पेस को वायोलेट किया और वास्तविक रूप से १९५६ में जिस नक्शे को चीन ने प्रस्तुत किया था, उससे आगे बढ़ कर उसने अपनी नई चौकियां स्थापित कर ली हैं । इससे इस बात का भी पता चलता है कि ऐसा करने में चीनियों का असली मंशा क्या है ।

पहले जब इस बात की चर्चा की गई थी उस वक्त यह बताया गया था कि हमारी सरहद सिक्यांग से मिलती है और वह सरहद जम्मू और काश्मीर की उत्तरी सरहद है । लेकिन जब चीन ने १९५० में तिब्बत पर कब्जा किया उस वक्त १९५१ की संधि में उन लोगों ने केवल इतना ही हक हासिल किया कि उसको एक आटोनोमस स्टेट माना जाए । लेकिन बाद में आगे चल कर तिब्बत पर चीन के सावरेन राइट्स को स्वीकार किया गया और इसे भारत सरकार ने भी स्वीकार किया । असली दिक्कत यह उठती है कि जो भी देश तिब्बत पर शुरू से अधिकार करता आया है, वह बराबर तिब्बत के पड़ौसी स्थानों में गड़बड़ी मचाता रहा है और १९५० में जब चीन का तिब्बत पर अधिकार हुआ, उसके तुरन्त बाद लद्दाख में, सिक्किम में, भूटान में, नेपाल में बर्मा में और दूसरी चारों तरफ वह अपने प्रभाव को स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करने लग गया । लद्दाख में उसने जब अपना प्रभाव स्थापित किया और उसके बाद १९५४ में जो संधि हुई और जिसका देश को १९५७, १९५८ में पता चला, उसके पहले ही लद्दाख में चीन का काफी प्रभुत्व स्थापित हो चुका था और उस प्रभुत्व को स्थापित करने के बाद १९५४ की संधि के प्रति अगर चीन की थोड़ी सी भी आस्था होती, या पंचशील के प्रति थोड़ी सी भी आस्था होती तो चीन और आगे बढ़ने के बजाय भारत की मंशा का अध्ययन करके दोनों देशों में प्रगाढ़ मैत्री स्थापित करने का प्रयास करता । लेकिन वैसी बात उसने नहीं की । पंचशील की तथा १९५४ की सांस्कृतिक

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

और व्यापारिक संधि की स्याही सूखने भी नहीं पाई थी कि चीन ने और जगहों पर आक्रमण करने प्रारम्भ कर दिए । चाहे हम उन दिनों उसको आक्रमणकारी मानें या न मानें, बाद में उसे आक्रमणकारी माना गया और मैं समझता हूं कि वास्तविक रूप में उस समय भी वह आक्रमणकारी ही था ।

जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि सिक्यांग से हमारी सरहद मिलती है तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मैं जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को भारत के लिए अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूं । जिस प्रकार शरीर के लिए मस्तक जरूरी है उसी प्रकार जम्मू और काश्मीर और उसमें भी लद्दाख और गिलगित हमारे लिए जरूरी हैं । लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान ने गिलगित पर कब्जा कर लिया और लद्दाख की स्कार्दू तहसील पर कब्जा हो गया तो जो शेष हिस्से थे, उनका हमें अध्ययन करना चाहिये था । पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण जम्मू और काश्मीर पर १९४७ में हुआ । उसके बाद जितने राजनीतिक दल हैं उनको तथा भारत सरकार को चाहिये था कि वे इसका अध्ययन करते कि उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है, पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण की भारत पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है, तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर का क्या सैनिक महत्व है । लद्दाख को या लद्दाख की स्कार्दू तहसील को निकाल कर, यदि हम कार्गिल और लेह की तहसीलों की बात सोचें तो भी मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि उसका अध्ययन हम ने नहीं किया । यदि हमने इसका अध्ययन १९४९ में किया होता तो समझ में आ सकता था कि क्या करें । अक्तूबर १९४९ तक चीनियों का अपना आधिपत्य चीन में नहीं जमा था । तब तक कम्युनिस्ट राज्य की स्थापना चीन में पूरी तरह से नहीं हुई थी । उस वक्त पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण से होने वाली सैनिक कठिनाई को हम समझ सकते थे । उन दिनों हमको उसका अंदाज नहीं लगा ।

उसके बाद जब १९५४ की संधि हुई, या जो पंचशील के सिद्धान्त अपनाए गए, उस वक्त भी और न ही उसके बाद भी, उन इलाकों के महत्व की पूरी बारीकी के साथ किसी ने अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की । लेकिन जो होना था वह हो गया, उसकी मैं आलोचना करना नहीं चाहता हूं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सब की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है, इस पर आप विचार करें । लद्दाख एक ऐसा इलाका है जो आज से नहीं, मौर्य साम्राज्य से ही, जिसका उस पर कब्जा रहता रहा है, वही तमाम हिमालयी राज्यों पर प्रभाव डालता रहा है । अशोक का जिन दिनों उस पर थोड़ा बहुत प्रभाव था, उन दिनों भी उन्होंने वहां से चारों ओर बौद्ध मजहब का प्रचार किया । मुगल सम्राटों का जब उन स्थानों पर प्रभाव था, तो वहां से उन्होंने तमाम राज्यों को संचालित किया । अंग्रेजों का जब प्रभाव हुआ तो वे भी गिलगित को चाहे लद्दाख के हिस्से को सब से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मानते थे । मुगलों ने भी जिस वक्त अपना राज्य यहां स्थापित किया उस वक्त कोई भी वहां का अधिकारी नहीं होता था, लद्दाख को लें या स्कार्दू को लें या कार्गिल को लें जिस को मुगल सम्राटों की मर्जी के अनुसार नहीं चलना होता था । मर्जी इसलिए नहीं कि वे उनका कोई व्यक्तिगत कार्य करते थे मगर इसलिए कि दिल्ली की रक्षा के लिए लद्दाख की रक्षा अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण समझी जाती थी । यह समझा जाता था कि जो कोई भी वहां कब्जा करेगा, जिस किसी की भी वहां ताकत बढ़ेगी, उसको दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़, लाहौर, अमृतसर इत्यादि में आने में तनिक भी कठिनाई नहीं होगी ।

आज यहां पर नक्शे की बात की जाती है । मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजासमाजवादी दल हो या जन संघ या कोई और दल हो, हर कोई इन तमाम बातों का अध्ययन कर सकता है, कोई रोक टोक नहीं है यह जानने के लिए

कि नक्शे में क्या क्या चीज कहां कहां है। उन सैनिक स्थितियों का अध्ययन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सारी जनता कर सकती है और सामूहिक रूप से सरकार कर सकती है। लद्दाख के महत्व के बारे में अगर कोई कहता है कि वह हमारे लिए कोई महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है तो इसको मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूं। इस तरह की बात को मैं महत्व नहीं देता। जब तक हम उसके महत्व को नहीं समझेंगे उसकी स्थिति को पूरी तरह से नहीं समझेंगे तब तक यह सम्भव नहीं है कि भारत की सौलिडैरिटी, भारत की इंटैग्रेटी की रक्षा हो। मेरी दृष्टि में भारत की सौलिडैरिटी और इंटेग्रेटी, लद्दाख की सौलिडैरिटी और इंटैग्रेटी से पूरी तरह बंधी हुई है और इसको मान कर हमें चलना चाहिये।

जो चीनी वहां आते हैं, या चीनियों के वहां ब्रिगेड स्थापित होते हैं या हुई हैं, जहां जहां चीनी मिलिटरी का जमघट है या जहां जहां पोस्ट्स स्थापित हुई हैं या होती हैं, उन सब के बारे में आप यहां से जानकारी हासिल कर सकते हैं। आप यह भी जान सकते हैं कि कितने वायुयानों का प्रवेश हुआ, बद्रीनाथ, जोशीमठ या असकोट के क्षेत्र में। एक वायुयान अगर ४५ मिनट तक उड़ता है और रात में भी यहां उस के वायुयान आते हैं, नेफा में भी उड़ते हैं, सिक्किम में, उत्तर प्रदेश के हिस्से में और लद्दाख में उड़ते हैं, तो आप समझ सकते हैं चाइना की एअर सुपीरियारिटी कितनी है।

अभी श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि अब तक सड़क नहीं बनी है, यह बात मैं नहीं मानता। सड़क बनी है और ऐसी सड़कें और बनाई जानी चाहियें। हवाई जहाजों के अड्डे बने हैं लेकिन और ज्यादा बनाये जाने चाहियें। यदि चाइना के हवाई जहाज रात में भारत पर आते हैं, ४५ मिनट तक बद्रीनाथ और जोशीमठ वगैरह पर चक्कर काट सकते हैं तो हमारी भी एअर सुपीरियारिटी उस के समक्ष रहनी चाहिये। इसलिये जरूरत है कि हमारे हवाई अड्डे ज्यादा हों और इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में हों कि जब चाहें और जहां चाहें उतार सकें, वहां पहुंच सकें, यह नहीं कि महीने तक हम इन्तजार करें एक जहाज भेजने के लिये। जहां तक लेह कारगिल सड़क का सवाल है, उस पर आलोचना नहीं करनी चाहिये, इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री वाजपेयी इस स्थिति को समझें कि कितनी कठिनाई में इसे बनाया गया है और इस का मेनटेन करना जरूरी है। जितनी ट्रंक रोड्स हैं, उन को अच्छी तरह से मेनटेन करना चाहिये, लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ वहां पर एक के बजाय दो दो रोड्स बनाई जानी चाहियें हर जगह पर। आज हम श्रीनगर से कारगिल जाते हैं, वहां से लेह जाते हैं इस लिये जरूरी है कि मंडी से मनाली और मनाली से लेह तक सड़क बने। भले ही उस पर करोड़ों, अरबों रुपये लगें लेकिन उस को जरूर बनाना चाहिये क्योंकि चाइना का आक्रमण इस बात की निशानी है, उसे कोई समझे या न समझे कि उस से सारी फाइव इअर प्लैन प्रभावित होगी, जितने भी हमारे विकास के कार्यक्रम हैं उन सबों पर उस का असर पड़ेगा, जितना हमारा सामाजिक ढांचा है, उस सब पर इस का असर पड़ेगा। जितने हमारे पड़ोसी राज्य हैं उन पर तो आलरेडी असर पड़ गया है।

नेपाल के महाराजा साहब वहां गये। उस देश पर सब की श्रद्धा है और हमारी सन्धि भी उन के साथ थी। हमारा डिफेंस कमिटमेंट भी एक तरह से था। पिछले साल पंडित जी ने भी कहा था इस के बारे में लेकिन जाने के पहले और जाने के बाद उन को भारत सरकार से अच्छी तरह सलाह मश्विरा कर लेना चाहिये था कि जो भी बातें उन्होंने कीं चीन से उन का क्या महत्व होता है। जितने भी सैनिक घुसे हैं नेपाल में, इतिहास के शुरू से आज तक, वे उसी रोड से आये हैं जिसे कोडारी से बनाने की बात है। हो सकता है कि आज कोई कहे कि आज के युग में सड़कों का कोई विशेष महत्व

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

नहीं है, लेकिन कोरिया में वह हालत थी कि जब चीनी मक्खियों की तरह से सैनिक निवास में वहां घुसे तो वहां पर यूनाइटेड नेशन्स और अमरीका के आधुनिक विमान भी असफल हो गये । इसी तरह से ल्हासा से काठमांडू तक जो सड़क बनाई गई और भारत से काठमांडू तक, उनको भारत सरकार ने ही बना दिया । ऐसी हालत में इन तमाम चीजों के बारे में नेपाल को राय मश्विरा अवश्य करना चाहिए था ।

मैं भूटान को दाद दूंगा, उसकी तारीफ करूंगा, कि वह एक ऐसा देश है जो बराबर चीनी प्रभाव को धक्का दे रहा है, और आज भी वह चट्टान की तरह खड़ा है । चीन कितना ही दबाव डाले उस पर लेकिन वह भारत से परामर्श किये बगैर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करेगा । यह होता आया है । होता यह इसलिये है कि लद्दाख में जो हमारी शक्ति होनी चाहिए, जम्मू और काश्मीर में जो हमारी ताकत होनी चाहिए वह संगठित शक्ति होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जम्मू और काश्मीर भी भारत का हिस्सा है और उसकी रक्षा करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है । चाहे पाकिस्तान हो चाहे चीन हो, अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान में घुस आता है और हम उसको तुरन्त दंडित नहीं करते तो यह ठीक नहीं है । यहां पर शान्ति सेना की बहुत चर्चा की गई, भले ही यहां पर कोई चर्चा होती रहे, भले ही कोई किसी को बार मांगर कहता रहे, लेकिन **म** डरने को लीडरी की निशानी नहीं समझता । असली नेता वह है जो किसी बात से भी डरता नहीं हो । लेकिन वह बात सत्य अवश्य होनी चाहिए । आज देश भक्ति का तकाजा है कि देश के किसी हिस्से में अगर कोई विदेशी आ जाये तो हम उस को निकाल बाहर करें । आज मैं भारत सरकार की तारीफ करता हूं कि उसकी ओर से गोवा में कार्रवाई करने का संकेत दिया गया ह । इसी तरह से चाहे जहां कहीं हो हमें इस नीति पर जमे रहना चाहिये । जम्मू और काश्मीर की अखंडता की पूरी रक्षा किये बगैर हमारा कल्याण नहीं हो सकता, और लद्दाख की एक एक इंच जमीन भी उसी तरह से सुरक्षित रहे । आज यदि लद्दाख की एक इंच भूमि भी चाइना के हाथ में है उसे हम भले ही दर निगाह कर दें, उसका कोई महत्व न समझें, लेकिन अगर भारत को जिन्दा रहना है तो उसे हमको चीनियों से छीनना पड़ेगा । जो आदमी अकसाई चीन, इंडस वैली, नुबरा वैली, चुसूल प्लेटो आदि पर कब्जा रखेगा, चुसूल के ऊपर डेमचोक, चांग थंग एरिया, हाट स्प्रिंग्स वगैरह का जो हिस्सा है, उस हिस्से पर जिसका कब्जा होगा उसकी शान और उसकी मर्यादा हर जगह बढ़ेगी । आज हमने अपने अकसाई चीन और चांग थांग प्लेटो के कोने को छोड़ दिया है । छोड़ इसलिये नहीं दिया है कि हमारी छोड़ने की इच्छा है । मैं मानता हूं कि पंडित जी जैसा कोई नेता हमारे देश में नहीं है । दूसरा कोई नेता या दूसरे किसी दल का नेता ऐसा नहीं है जिसके नेतृत्व में भारत को इतना संगठित किया जा सके, या इतनी शक्ति देश में उपार्जित की जा सके । ब्रजराज सिंह जी चाहे जो कुछ कहें लेकिन उनके नेता में . . .

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आज उनके नेता में भी इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वह इतनी शक्ति देश में पैदा कर सकें ताकि हम उस हिस्से को वापस ले सकें । इसलिये हम आज शक्ति के उपयोग की दृष्टि से विचार करें, हम पंडित जी के नेतृत्व को इतना बुलन्द बनायें कि अपने देश को वापस लेने में सफल हो सकें । आज रंगा साहब भी जानते हैं कि किसी को क्विअरली कुछ कहने की

हिम्मत नहीं होती । मैं रंगा साहब से भी कहूंगा कि जब तक वे हमारी पार्टी में थे, उस वक्त तक उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Question.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्वेश्चन क्या ? अब वे हमारी पार्टी को छोड़ कर भाग गये तब बोलने लगे । लेकिन जहां तक लड़ कर मनवाने की बात है मैं चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक एक आदमी देश की सुरक्षा के लिये कांग्रेस पार्टी से या पंडित जी से या किसी से भी मजबूती से बात करे । और मैं इसके लिये सरकार और अपने नेता को भी दाद देता हूं कि वह लोगों की बात को मानते हैं, नीति बदलते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि कायदे के अनुसार आज कृपलानी जी भी अपनी बात रखें, मजबूती से रखें । डांवांडोल स्थिति रखना ठीक नहीं होता । इसलिये आज सब जगह मजबूती की आवश्यकता है । भारत के भविष्य को सुखमय और सुन्दर बनाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि हम न केवल लद्दाख के बचे हुए हिस्से को ही पूरी तरह सुरक्षित बनायें बल्कि दूसरे हिस्से को भी कैप्चर करें, उसको अपने हाथ में लें ।

जहां तक १७ या १८ हजार फिट तक फौजें भेजने की बात है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि १४ या १५ हजार फिट तक तो कोई भी आदमी जा सकता है । हां, १७ या १८ हजार फिट तक जाने के लिये हमको सेना को सुशिक्षित करने की जरूरत है । इसके बारे में हमको सोचना है । हिन्दुस्तान में मरने वालों और जान देने वाले इन्सानों का अभाव नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में रिसोर्सेज की कमी नहीं है, इंजीनियर्स और ओवरसियर्स का अभाव नहीं है । दिल्ली में, पटना या बम्बई में सड़कें बनाने के बजाय सब इंजीनियरों को लद्दाख भेजा जा सकता है । सेना के लिये कपड़े के यूनिफार्म्स को वहां भेजा जा सकता है और जितनी उनके लिए आवश्यकताएं हैं उन सब आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सकता है । १७ या १८ हजार फिट क्या, इससे भी ऊंची चोटी पर आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में आदमी या विमान भेजना असम्भव नहीं है । यह काम कठिन जरूर है लेकिन हमें कठिनाइयों को हल करना है और देश की सुरक्षा के लिये इन कठिनाइयों को तत्काल हल करने की जरूरत है । हमें उनको जरूर हल करना चाहिये नहीं तो आगे चलना कठिन हो जायेगा । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे सेना के जवानों में ताकत है, लड़ने की शक्ति है और उनकी इस शक्ति में और ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी होगी अगर उन्हें ठीक से मौका मिले । इसलिये उनका हौसला बढ़ाने की जरूरत है । इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा विमान खरीदें, हेलिकोप्टर खरीदें । चाहे कांगो में हो चाहे हमारे देश में, अगर हमारे सैनिकों पर आक्रमण किया जाता है तो हमको उनकी रक्षा के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये । मैं चाहूंगा कि हम नेफा में, लद्दाख में चीनी लोगों का मुकाबला करने के लिये अपने लोगों को तैयार करें और आज जितनी शक्ति है उसकी दुगुनी शक्ति वहां भेजें और दुगुने रिसोर्सेज वहां भेजें, और उनकी सुरक्षा और सुख सुविधा के लिये हर चीज की व्यवस्था करे ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is universal concern throughout the length and breadth of the country over the Chinese incursions. The Prime Minister too has made a reference to these incursions in unmistakable terms when he said that the intentions of the Chinese were far from—I think he used the word honest. He did not use the word dishonourable but if I call them 'dishonourable', there will be no exaggeration. It has been said by various Members of this House from the Opposition as well as from our Party that we have to state the issue in clear cut terms and not try

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

to be little what is happening on our northern borders. There are three types of teeth we generally hear of elephant's teeth that are for the purpose of show, the teeth that everyone human beings and animals-uses for eating and the teeth of the crocodile which are curved inwards in such a manner that anything that goes in finds it almost impossible to come out. We are surrounded by neighbours that have these crocodile teeth; whether it is China or Pakistan they believe in taking whatever they can and they believe in going on making statements which are not correct. We go on making protests and pointing out the facts to them which be lie the statements made by them. It does not make the least impression on them. The White Paper makes a painful reading of this type. We keep on telling them what has actually happened but it does not make any impression on them. They go to the extent of distorting the speeches made by our Prime Minister at the Belgrade Conference and when we refer to our official versions and say that they are wrong, they do not accept our version. These are the type of people we have to deal with. Sir, I believe we have been duped, not today but we have been duped in 1950 or 1951 when we entered into the first treaty with the Chinese.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): That was the panch sheel agreement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: But that should not be disturbed from this side.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I hope the Prime Minister will forgive me if I say that whatever he may say, the verdict of history is going to be against us on this point. We made a mistake initially when we withdrew from Tibet irrespective of what the Chinese did at that stage. Our advisers in the Government of India at that time advised us wrongly. But there is no use in going into past history. Now, we find ourselves duped again. They have entered our territory and they have occupied a portion of it; they had first the Aksai Chin Road, and according to the map that has appeared in newspapers. Now, the second road has also been built. I am relieved to learn from the P.M. that the shading that is shown in the newspaper map is not correct but the fact remains that if a line is drawn along the posts to which they had advanced, the newspaper map will probably be correct. Why has this happened? On the NEFA border we have our military posts and the Chinese are not advancing. They should also be afraid of doing so along the northern border.

Acharya Kripalani: In NEFA also they have advanced..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We should allow the hon. Member to advance now.

Dr. Suhila Nayar: I understand that we have defended our NEFA border fairly adequately. If we did the same with our northern border, they could not have surreptitiously come in. I do not see the reason why we should honour this agreement of keeping so many miles as no man's land when the Chinese do not honour those agreements and keep on advancing into that area. The territory is ours; not theirs and we must protect that territory. If we say that it is difficult to protect that territory at the height of 15000 or 18000 feet it almost amounts to our making a present of all our hill areas to the Chinese or to anybody who could protect them. Surely, we are not prepared to do that. We have been fighting over Kashmir in the Gilgit and other areas occupied by Pakistan and we want them to come back to us because we believe they are important to us. No hill areas are unimportant however high they might be.

13.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When considerable portions of these heights are occupied by the Chinese, we cannot take up the attitude that the area is difficult to defend. I wish we did not have to defend that area and if Tibet had been there as in the past, we might not have been required to do what we have to do today. The Prime Minister has said repeatedly that it is not only today but God knows for how many generations that this difficult situation would persist. So long as the Chinese aggressive intentions continue, this difficult situation is bound to continue.

Acharya Kripalani: We shall leave it as an inheritance to our children.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Prime Minister has himself stated that this difficult situation will be left for our children and that we must do something so that it does not happen. The Chinese are expansionists; they swallowed up Mongolia, then Tibet and now they are trying to swallow up our northern hilly areas. Are we going to be silent spectators? Are we just going to write to them and tell them: please withdraw; you are not being good boys and you should honour your word. This is the impression one gets on reading the White Paper. We go on telling them but they do not have even the good sense to accept the facts which are patent. They say that they are right and we are wrong. They say that we have kidnapped their men and when those men issue their statements to say that they came of their own free will and they do not want to go back, the Chinese do not take any note of that. These are the type of people we have to deal with.

We are not sending our army people to Bara Hoti because of a certain agreement. Now the Chinese do not want us to send our civilians either. In the White paper we have said, "as there is no agreement that we will not send our civilian officers". Why should we use such language? It is jarring. Who are they to tell us whether we should send our civilian officers to our own territory or not? We should tell them to mind their own business and not to talk to us in this manner. We have to take a realistic view. We must admit what the Defence Minister has said that we have been stabbed in the back. We are being continually stabbed in the back. Is it wise for us to be continuously in this position where this stabbing in the back continues? Cannot we do anything? I do not know and I am not in a position to suggest what should be done. That is for the Government to think about. I am not one of those who believe in war; I do believe in peace. I wholeheartedly support the Prime Minister in trying to keep the cold war in abeyance. At the same time, we cannot have any ambiguity with regard to our own defence and our own borders. My feeling is that the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister, from time to time, make statements in order to allay the fears of our own people and to build up the morale of our people. But the opposition is also there: I do not mean the Opposition in this House but I mean our enemies across the Himalayas. They abuse those statements of ours which are meant to allay our own peoples' fears. They have quoted on more than one occasion that the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister have said that no tree can grow on those heights; that no animal can live at such great heights. At the same time, the Chinese go there and occupy that area. Whether a tree can grow there or not and whether any animal can live there or not the area is ours and, it is important to us. It is none of their business to tell us what to think or do; they have no business to preach to us.

14 hrs.

I remember what hapepned when the question of Hyderabad was before us; Lord Mountbatten tried to dissuade Sardar Patel and our own defence people were also trying to tell

[Smt. Sushila Nayar]

him that Hyderabad was very powerful and that the Nizam could get the help of this, that and the other. Sardar Patel used to get impatient. He was a heart patient and the doctors used to advise him not to get worked up. But he felt strongly on this issue. He was clear that Hyderabad was part of India and would be part of India. He was, therefore, able to solve that problem. Similarly, we have to be clear about our northern borders and on the question of Chinese aggression. It is no use trying to soft-pedal it. It is enough for our Communist friends to do that. Let us not be like them. Let us be quite clear. We have to tell the Chinese what we think of them and what we think of the way they are dealing with this question. (*Interruption*).

I remember reading in Plato's *Arologia* that Socrates said once "when philosophers are kings there shall be peace in the world". We are fortunate in having philosophers at the helm of affairs. Our Vice-President is a well known philosopher. Our Prime Minister also is a philosopher. and Mahatma Gandhi, of course, who was our leader and led us to freedom, was one of the greatest philosophers that the world has ever produced.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A government of philosophers!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: But apart from being philosophers, when philosophers assume responsibilities of administration, they have to have strong men, just as our Prime Minister had Sardar Patel at the time of the Hyderabad crisis to help them. Some people out of his colleagues today have to come forward and assume that responsibility. The Prime Minister has led India to great honour. He is respected throughout the world and the peace-loving people throughout the world look up to him for his peaceful stand. It is necessary that that peaceful stand should be maintained. But he himself has said that that does not mean that we will bow to, or submit to, aggression on our own frontiers. Therefore, I wish and hope that the Prime Minister and his colleagues will see to it that this aggression is terminated and is not allowed to advance by a single inch.

I do not see why we should not look at things in a realistic manner and boldly face the challenge. All the third Five Year Plan resources can be diverted to the development of our border areas, to the building of roads, to the development of power, electricity and small industries, and whatever is necessary—including central heating—so that the people can live there in comfort. People live in great comfort and great happiness in the cold climates of northern Norway and Sweden. Our hilly areas can be as beautiful and as hospitable and as fine to live in, if we divert our attention to them. When we are threatened by an aggressor like China, when thousands of miles of our territory have been occupied, we should think of this problem rather than of any other. I do not say that we should go to war; I do not believe in war. But surely, if our border areas are developed and are occupied by our own people, the Chinese cannot walk into those areas surreptitiously. Of course, we may not be able to live at such heights as 18,000 ft. and so on, but we can develop a little lesser heights in those areas and put them to much better use than we are doing at present.

I am glad that some steps are being taken in this direction, namely, to develop the hill areas. Some new districts have been created in Uttar Pradesh on the border. But it is not enough. We have to take up this work on a war-footing, and divert all our energy and attention to this one item. We do not want panic, but we want our people to know the truth. Whether we like it or not, the very fact that the Chinese have advanced, is causing panic. Our people are talking in terms of panic in terms of lives and we have to relieve that panic.

We cannot remove that panic by saying that nothing has happened. We cannot do it by belittling what has happened. We have to relieve this panic, remove it from people's minds, by taking some concrete steps to assure our people that we will be able not only to resist further aggression but we shall vacate it too.

Mr. Speaker: Acharya Kripalani—not here. Shri H. N. Mukerjee—not present. Then, Shri Braj Raj Singh.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खेद का विषय है कि देश की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जब सदन में बहस चल रही हो तब प्रधान मंत्री महोदय यह उचित समझते हैं कि किसी दूसरे देश के राष्ट्रपति का स्वागत करने के लिये उन्हें पालम हवाई अड्डे पर जाना पड़ेगा और यह चीज माफ भी की जा सकती हो तो यह तो कदापि माफ नहीं किया जा सकता कि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय भी सदन से उठ कर चले जायें और उनको भी इतनी फुरसत न हो कि वह भी सदन में बैठ सकें .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह खाना खाने के लिए जा रहे हैं। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए नोट्स ले रहे हैं।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अब यही तो शायद इस सरकार की कठिनाई है कि इसके मंत्री लोग खाने, सोने, नाच देखने और स्वागत-सत्कार आदि करने में ही ज्यादा व्यस्त रहते हैं। देश की सुरक्षा के लिये जो दृष्टिकोण उन्होंने इन पिछले दस वर्षों में अपनाया हुआ है वह बहुत ही खेदजनक है .....

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री व० सू० नूलेंकर) : आखिर वह भी इंसान हैं।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : लेकिन देश उन्हें माफ नहीं कर सकता।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : नाच का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : इधर देश की भूमि पर रोज बरोज कब्जा होता चला जा रहा है और इदर नाच होते हैं। इन पिछले १८ महीनों में लगातार भारत सरकार के मंत्रियों द्वारा चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्धों के बारे में और चीन द्वारा लद्दाख में जो घुसपैठ हुई उसके बारे में जो वक्तव्य दिये गये हैं वे किसी भी सभ्य सरकार के लिये शर्म की बात है।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब मैंने इस सदन में एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव इस बारे में रक्खा था तब भी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था :—

"It has come to our knowledge that in the past few weeks—it is difficult to give the date—some new check-posts were built by the Chinese a little beyond their own check-posts between the two boundaries they claimed...."

मेरा निवेदन है कि २० नवम्बर को भी गलत सूचना सदन के सम्मुख रक्खी जाती है। श्वेतपत्र यह जाहिर करता है, समाचपत्र जिन्होंने कि संकट के समय हमारी बड़ी सेवा की है वह बतला रहे हैं कि यह चीनी घुसपैठ पिछले कुछ हफ्तों से नहीं बल्कि पिछले १८ महीने से लगातार चल रही है। उस चीनी घुसपैठ को हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियमेंट से छिपाया जाता है। यहां पर प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, काम रोको प्रस्ताव आते हैं और विदेशी मामलों पर बहस होती है तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और सरकार के अन्य मन्त्री लोग इस बात को छिपाते है कि चीन कोई घुसपैठ कर रहा है। इसके विरोध में इस देश के मंत्रीगण सारे मुल्क में घूम-घूम कर और मकानों की छतों पर खड़े होकर एलान करत हैं कि देश की एक-एक इंच भूमि की रक्षा की जायगी और चीनियों को आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया जायगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार के दिमाग में एक इंच की परिभाषा क्या है। एक इंच कितना होता है? क्या

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

१,४०० वर्गमील का एक इंच हो गया है या २,००० वर्ग मील का एक इंच हो गया है? और अगर एक इंच इतना बड़ा नहीं है, तो फिर कितना बड़ा है, यह बताया जाये। बार-बार यह जानने की कोशिश की गई है कि आखिर सरकार की तरफ से इस बात का क्या अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि हमारी कितनी भूमि पर चीनियों ने नया कब्जा किया है, लेकिन आज तक यह नहीं बताया गया है कि हमारी कितनी और भूमि पर कब्जा किया गया है। इस अवस्था में, जब हमें इस बारे में कुछ पता नहीं लगता है, तो हम को, और इस देश की जनता को इस पर विश्वास करने पर विवश होना जड़ता है कि हमारे देश के १,४०० या २,००० वर्गमील क्षेत्र पर चीन ने कब्जा कर रखा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में सरकार की नीति में महान् कमजोरी रही है। हमारे मित्र, डा० राम सुभग सिंह, ने अभी कहा कि पंडित जी इस तरह के आदमी हैं, जो अपनी नीति को बदलने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यही बात होती, तो देश का इतना बड़ा दुर्भाग्य न होता। अगर उन्होंने परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अपनी नीति बदली होती और अपनी ग़लतियों को सुधारा होता, तो एक दूसरा ही चित्र देश के सामने होता।

१९५० में चीन ने तिब्बत पर हमला किया। उस समय भी हम उस के विरुद्ध थे। तब हमने कहा था कि तिब्बत शिशु की चीन दानव हत्या कर रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उसमें शामिल हो रही है। किन्तु प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने हमारी उस बात की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज भी मैं विश्वास के साथ यह कह सकता हूं कि प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय अपनी व्यक्तिगत प्रतिष्ठा को इतना ऊंचा उठा लेते हैं कि वह समझने लगते हैं कि अगर कोई विचार किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के द्वारा प्रकट किया गया है, जिसका हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में दर्जा कुछ छोटा है, तो उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिये कि कोई बात कौन कह रहा है, इससे मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन अगर वह बात सच है, तो उस को स्वीकार किया जाये और उसके अनुसार अपनी नीति बदली जाये। अगर इस सरकार और प्रधान मन्त्री का दृष्टिकोण यह होता, तो हिन्दुस्तान की वह हालत न होती, जो कि आज है।

माननीय सदस्य, डा० राम सुभग सिंह, ने कहा कि गोआ के मामले में हम कार्यवाही करेंगे। अगर सरकार वहां पर कार्यवाही करे, तो मुझे खुशी होगी और सारा देश उस का स्वागत करेगा। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि चीन के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जायगी।

श्री त्यागी : उसका जिक्र हम इसलिये नहीं करना चाहते कि दूसरे लोग तैयारी कर लेते हैं।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: हम जानते हैं, लेकिन सम्भवतः सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों की ओर से इसका जिक्र होता है उन उद्देश्यों की वजह से, जिनका सम्बन्ध निकट भविष्य में होने वाली बातों से है। लेकिन हम उसका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहते। हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिये जो भी कदम उठाना आवश्यक हो, वह उठाया जाना चाहिये हम उसका विरोध नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे। गोआ के बारे में उठाए जाने वाले छोटे से कदम से हम चीन के सम्बन्ध में उठाए जाने वाले उस बड़े कदम को भुला नहीं सकते, हैं, जिसकी आवश्यकता है देश की सुरक्षा के लिये, देश के जन-जन में यह विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये कि सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करेगी।

श्री त्यागी : जरूर करेगी।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आज देश में इस तरह की भावना पैदा हो रही है कि यह सरकार देश की सुरक्षा बनाए रखने की गारण्टी नहीं दे सकती है। मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज देश में हम में यह ताकत नहीं है कि हम इस सरकार को हटा कर कोई दूसरी सरकार बना सकें, जो कि देश की सुरक्षा कर सके। इस विषम परिस्थिति में कि यह सरकार देश की सुरक्षा करने में असमर्थ है और देश में कोई दूसरी ऐसी शक्ति नहीं है, जो कि सरकार की बाग-डोर अपने हाथ में लेकर इस देश का शासन चलाये, इस सरकार पर और भी अधिक जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकारें बदलती रहती हैं और प्रधान मन्त्री आते जाते हैं, लेकिन एक बार की गई हुई आजादी आसानी से नहीं मिल सकती है। हमने अपने इतिहास में देखा है कि जब हम गुलाम हुए, तो आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिये हजारों साल लग गए और लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को कुर्बानी देनी पड़ी। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि प्रधानमन्त्री और इस सरकार को अपने घर को व्यवस्थित, **इन आर्डर**, करना चाहिये और मंत्रियों को देखना चाहिये कि वे क्या कह रहे हैं, मन्त्रियों को चाहे कुछ भी कहने से रोकना चाहिए और इस मसले पर एक आवाज से बोलना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि एक मंत्री कहता है कि हम को पाकिस्तान से खतरा हो सकता है, चीन से नहीं। क्या प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय इन मन्त्रियों के लिये कोई कक्षा, क्लास, नहीं खोल सकते और उन्हें यह नहीं बता सकते कि हिन्दुस्तान की चीन और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति क्या है?

इस बारे में मुझे तो यह लगता है कि हमारे मन्त्री बहुत आराम-तलब हो गये हैं और वे यह भी नहीं जानते कि हमारे यहां क्या हो रहा है। सुरक्षा मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि मुझे तो समाचार-पत्रों से ही मालूम हो रहा है कि चीन ने हमारे देश में घुसपैठ की है। इस देश के लिये इससे बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि हमारे प्रदेश पर चीन ने कब्जा कर लिया और सुरक्षा मन्त्री को उसके बारे में कोई ज्ञान नहीं है?

श्री त्यागी : किसी सवाल को एवायड करने के लिये इस किस्म के जवाब दे दिये जाते हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि उनको स्थिति का पता नहीं है और वह कुछ जानते नहीं हैं।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : वह सब कुछ जानते हैं। यह डिप्लोमेसी है।

[شری ع - م - طارق : (جموں اور کشمیر) : وہ سب کچھ جانتے ہیں - یہ ڈپلومیسی ہے -]

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या यह डिप्लोमेसी है कि इस घोषणा के बावजूद कि एक इंच भूमि पर भी किसी का अधिकार नहीं होने दिया जायगा, चीनियों की लगातार घुसपैठ हो रही है और इस विषय में कुछ नहीं किया जाता है? जब से चीन से हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़े हैं, जब से उसने हमारे देश में घुस-पैठ शुरू की है, हमारे आदमियों को पकड़ा है, मारा है, कैद रखा है, तब से क्या किसी चीनी को, मारना तो दूर रहा, पकड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इधर ला सकी है?

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : हमने उनको बाहर निकाल दिया है।

[شری ع - م - طارق : ہم نے ان کو باہر نکال دیا ہے -]

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की मजाक की बातों से हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा की गारण्टी नहीं हो सकती। इस तरह हल्केपन से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को कायम नहीं रखा जा सकता। हम इस बात पर गर्व नहीं करते हैं कि हम आजादी की

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

गारण्टी करेंगे, लेकिन हम अपने छोटे तरीके से कहेंगे कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा के लिये खतरा होगा, तो हम बिना किसी भेद-भाव के अपने बदन के खून की आखिरी बूंद को बहाने के लिये तैयार रहेंगे, लेकिन अपने देश की सुरक्षा करेंगे। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या उन लोगों की तरफ़ से कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है, जिन पर इस देश की जनता ने यह जिम्मेदारी डाल रखी है ? इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा कि प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करने के लिये तैयार हैं, तैयार हो सकते हैं, तैयार रहते हैं। मैं उनसे कुछ विशिष्ट प्रश्न, कुछ साफ़ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय यह घोषणा करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि जब तिब्बत की आजादी का हनन हुआ, तब हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का दृष्टिकोण गलत था और अब वह तिब्बत को एक आजाद मुल्क के रूप में देखना चाहते हैं और अब वह ऐसे किसी काम का समर्थन नहीं करेंगे, जिसमें तिब्बत को **टिबेटन रिजन आफ़ चाइना** कहा जा सके ?

चूंकि चीन की तरफ से इस तरह की कार्यवाहियां की जा रही हैं कि हमारे पड़ौसी मित्र राष्ट्र, नेपाल और बर्मा आदि, उसकी तरफ अधिक झुकते जा रहे हैं, तो क्या प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय इस तरह की कार्यवाही करने के लिये तैयार हैं कि यह देश हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ अधिक झुकें ?

क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि चीन ने जो नई चौकियां स्थापित की हैं इस बीच में—कुछ लोग इस अवधि को कुछ हफ्ते बताते हैं, समाचार पत्र बारह, अठारह महीने कहते हैं और विरोध-पत्र कुछ और बताते हैं—उनको ताकत के बल पर नष्ट कर दिया जायगा ? यह कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। अगर कोई बाहर का आदमी, कोई विदेशी हमारी बैठक में आकर बैठ जाता है—हम किसी के घर में नहीं जा रहे हैं—और उस समझौते के बाद ऐसा करता है कि **स्टेटस को** को मेनटेन किया जायगा, यथा-स्थिति रखी जायगी, तो क्या प्रधान मन्त्री की तरफ से यह आश्वासन मिल सकता है कि नई चौकियों को डिमालिश कर दिया जायगा, उन को नष्ट कर दिया जायगा और चीनियों को वहां से हटा दिया जायगा ?

श्री त्यागी : जरूर कर दिया जायगा।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह बात हमारे मित्र, त्यागी जी, कह रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी होती कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मन्त्री की जगह पर बैठे होते। लेकिन यह उनका अपना झगड़ा है। मुझे उससे मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय के अपने मुंह से ये शब्द निकलें।

मैं उनको यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि देश का एक-एक नागरिक बिना किसी राजनैतिक भेदभाव के उनके साथ होगा, उन लोगों को छोड़ कर, जिन की देशभक्ति के बारे में किसी को शक हो। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय यह बात कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इस तरह के वक्तव्य दिये जाते हैं कि चीन बड़ा मुल्क है। कौन कहता है कि वह बड़ा नहीं है ? लेकिन क्या हिन्दुस्तान कोई छोटा मुल्क है ? हमारा इतिहास यह बताता है कि हमने कभी भी किसी मुल्क की जमीन पर कब्जा करने के लिए लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी है। हमारा इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि हम कभी भी बार-मांगर नहीं रहे हैं। लेकिन जब अपने घर पर आ बनी हो, जब कोई हम को मारता हो, हम को अपने घर में न रहने देता हो, तो फिर भी क्या हम अपनी रक्षा के लिये शक्ति का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे ? यह किस ने हमको सिखाया है ? राष्ट्रपिता ने हम को यह नहीं सिखाया कि अगर हम पर कोई हमला

करेगा, तो भी हम शक्ति का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे ।

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि तिब्बत के आत्म-निर्णय के अधिकार को स्वीकार किया जायगा और यदि तिब्बत के आत्म-निर्णय के अधिकार को चीन नहीं मानता है, तिब्बत की आजादी को पुन: बहाल नहीं किया जाता है, तो फिर हमारी और चीन की सीमा-रेखा वह नहीं रहेगी, जिस को मैकमोहन रेखा कहा जाता है । जब तिब्बत की आजादी का हनन हो चुका है, जब हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के बीच में तिब्बत एक बफ़र-स्टेट, एक दीवार की तरह नहीं रहा है, जब चीन हमारे दरवाजे पर आ गया है, तब हिन्दुस्तान और चीन की सीमा रेखा हिन्दुस्तान के भूगोल के मुताबिक, उसके इतिहास के मुताबिक, उसके धर्म शास्त्रों के मुताबिक तथा परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए वह बनती है जहां से ब्रह्मपुत्र का उद्गम है, जहां से ब्रह्मपुत्र जन्म लेकर चलना शुरू करता है और पूर्व तक बहता रहता है । इसके साथ साथ ही भारत चीन की सीमा रेखा है । यह उस सूरत में है जबकि तिब्बत की आजादी का हनन हो चुका है । इस सूरत में इसके सिवा कोई दूसरी सीमा रेखा हो ही नहीं सकती है । तिब्बत की आजादी का चीन द्वारा हनन हो चुकने के बाद जहां से ब्रह्मपुत्र शुरू होता है और जहां तक पूर्व की ओर बहता है, वही सीमा रेखा हो सकती है । यह मैं उत्तरी सीमा के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूं । यह मैं उस सीमा रेखा के बारे में कह रहा हूं जिसको मैकमेहन रेखा कहा जाता है । जहां तक लद्दाख का प्रश्न है, वहां मैकमेहन रेखा ही नहीं है । वहां पर तो परम्परागत सीमा रेखा है । तिब्बत की आजादी का हनन हो चुकने के बाद, तथा तिब्बत को आजाद करने के लिये चूंकि चीन तैयार नहीं है और दुनिया में कोई शक्ति नहीं है जो तिब्बत की आजादी उसको दुबारा दिला सके, वही सीमा रेखा बनती है जहां से ब्रह्मपुत्र चलना शुरू करता है, जिसको कि सांगपो कहते हैं और पूर्व की ओर बहता जाता है । क्या भारत के प्रधान मन्त्री इस बात को कहने के लिये तैयार हैं ? हमारा इतिहास साक्षी है और इतिहास ही नहीं बल्कि दस साल पहले का हमारा अपना ही रिकार्ड इस बात का साक्षी है कि मंसर गांव, जो मैकमेहन रेखा से ७० मील ऊपर पड़ता है, से हमारे अपने ही एक अधिकारी सरदार राम सिंह ने सन् १९५० में २५० रुपये बतौर मालगुजारी के वसूल किये थे । इस बात को हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार खुद मानती है । जब १९५० में मंसर गांव हमारे पास था तो आज क्या हो जाता है कि हम मैकमेहन रेखा की बात कहते हैं ? और यह बात भी उस सूरत में करते हैं जबकि तिब्बत की आजादी का हनन हो चुका है । ऐसी हालत में हम मैकमेहन रेखा को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन सब प्रश्नों पर आखिर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री क्या कहना चाहते हैं ? क्या वह इस तरह से अपनी नीति बदलने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं ? मैं इस बात को उचित नहीं समझता हूं कि चीन से हम अपने राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर दें । कई माननीय सदस्य ऐसा सोच सकते हैं मगर मैं नहीं चाहता कि चीन से हम अपने डिपलोमेटिक रिलेशंज तोड़ लें । लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि बार-बार चीन के प्रश्न को लेकर हम यू० एन० में वकालत न करें कि उसको उस संगठन का सदस्य होना ही चाहिए । हां, अगर चीन को उस संगठन का सदस्य बनाने की बात आती है तो हम उसका समर्थन कर सकते हैं । लेकिन हम वकालत उसकी करते जायें और उस सूरत में करते जायें जब कि व बार-बार हमारी सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण करता जारहा ह, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई सही नीति नहीं है । इससे यह समझा जा सकता है कि यह हमारी कमजोरी है । यह समझा जा सकता है कि उसकी फलैंट्री

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

करने के लिए, उसकी गुलामी करने के लिए हम ऐसी बातें कह रहे हैं ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भारत की चीन सम्बन्धी नीति में स्पष्ट रूप से परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है । देश की जनता के दिमाग में सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा करने के लिए अच्छा रहा होता अगर सरकार ने इस्तीफा दे दिया होता । मैं जानता हूं कि इसके बाद भी कोई दूसरा दल आज हिन्दुस्तान की बागडोर को सम्भाल रखने में समर्थ नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री और हिन्दुस्तान के मंत्रि-मंडल से मैं कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप इस नीति में असफल रहे हैं, देश की जनता को जगाना, देश की जनता को हिलाना, आपका काम है, क्योंकि आप शासक दल हैं, आप इस्तीफा दे देते और फिर से जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करते । आपकी तरफ से कहा जा सकता है कि ऐसी बातें कहते वक्त हम बहुत ही कम गम्भीरता से, बहुत ही हल्केपन से इस चीज को लेते हैं और ढाई महीने बाद यह प्रश्न आ रहा है देश की जनता इसको तय कर लेगी । मैं मानता हूं कि ढाई महीने बाद यह प्रश्न आ सकता है लेकिन उस समय यह मुख्य मसला नहीं होगा । आपको कहना यह चाहिये क्योंकि हम असफल रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि देश की जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त करें, और अधिक शक्ति प्राप्त करें, इसलिये इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं । अगर आप ऐसा करते तो भी आप ही दुबारा यहां आते क्योंकि कोई दूसरी शक्ति नहीं है जो यहां आकर बैठ सकती थी । लेकिन इतनी ईमानदारी की हिन्दुस्तान के मंत्रियों से आशा नहीं की जा सकती । अगर आशा होती तो वे हिन्दु-स्तान की जनता को जगाते । आपको चाहिये था कि आप जनता में यह भावना भरते कि चीन ने जो हमला किया हुआ है, हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा किया हुआ है, उस कब्जे को हटाने के लिए हम कुर्बानी दें । अगर यह भावना नहीं भरी है तो इसके लिए सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की है जिसने इस भावना को जागृत नहीं होने दिया है, इस भावना को लोगों तक पहुंचने नहीं दिया है, जिसने तथ्यों को, रहस्यों को, सही बातों को जनता से छिपाया है ।

अगर आप समझते हैं कि आप जिस भूमि पर चीन ने कब्जा कर लिया है वहां से उसको नहीं हटा सकते हैं और उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो क्या आप यहां पर यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं और गम्भीरता-पूर्वक दे सकते हैं कि इसके आगे एक इंच भूमि भी चीन के कब्जे में नहीं जाने दी जाएगी ? अगर इस आश्वासन को भी आप नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मैं कहूंगा इतिहास में आपका नाम तो रहेगा, नाम तो रहा है अकबर और औरंगजेब दोनों का लेकिन विभिन्न तरीकों से रहा है, लेकिन भिन्न तरीके से रहेगा, ऐसे तरीके से रहेगा जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की आने वाली पीढ़ियां आपको कुछ अच्छे तरीके से नहीं, प्रसन्नतापूर्वक नहीं, बड़े खेद के साथ याद करेंगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इतिहास की धारा को बदलें, देश की सुरक्षा की गारंटी ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga—or Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Ranga *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Does he not want to speak? Then, Shri Mukerjee?

Shri Ranga: I want to speak, Sir, but I was told that he was to follow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to follow....

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Kripalani wants to speak I will call him first and Shri Mukerjee later on.

Acharya Kripalani: I will listen to his oration.

Mr. Speaker: Each is trying to follow the other.

An Hon. Member: They are trying to follow Shri Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to follow the debate with a certain dispassionate spirit because I feel that in discussions of subjects of such gravity as the one that is before us we should try to avoid the demagogic way of approaching things. But I am afraid, Sir, that what I had anticipated has very largely taken place, and a kind of advantage has been sought to be taken of a difficult, deplorable and delicate situation which I feel should not have been done.

Sir, it goes without saying that the reports of recent Chinese operations on India-China border have caused a definite deterioration in a situation which was already bad enough. That is a great pity and very much to be deplored. But it is perhaps a greater pity that in spite of the Prime Minister last week giving the House and the country a mass of factual material to put the picture in its proper perspective the speeches which I have heard—the mellifluous oration of Shri Vajpayee and the rather fast and loose but effective and powerful demagogy of my good friend Shri Asoka Mehta and certain other speeches—have given me an impression that these friends of mine are trying to exploit the situation for purposes that are basically unworthy, for subverting the policy of peace and non-alignment which has served our country's interest best and has sustained our high standing in the world today in spite of whatever might have happened on the India-China border.

My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta in a very powerful oration has asked for the removal of ambiguities in the foreign policy of the Prime Minister. Certainly, Sir, if these ambiguities.....

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would like to correct you there. I said: "removal of ambiguities of Government's policy towards China". I never said "foreign policy".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Let it be "ambiguities to be removed in the foreign policy in so far as China is concerned". Surely, Sir, it is a very valid claim for anybody, especially in the Opposition, to ask for ambiguities to be removed from any aspect of the foreign policy or the internal policy of this country. But when a subtle attempt is made by playing fast and loose at the same time with words, when an attempt is made to point out that the security of our country has been so jeopardised today that the political policy which continues to be followed by the Prime Minister—and I take him at his word, whatever he says in the House and in the country—has got to be definitely changed, it is a very different thing from the removal of ambiguities from one particular item in the long agenda which the Prime Minister has on the table of his foreign policy department, and that is why I feel that on a subject of this description there is no doubt about the feelings in the country and there is no doubt about the unanimous determination of the country to defend resolutely the integrity of our borders. That does not mean to say that for the time being certain dents have not taken place; they have; but we have to take a view of the matter from at least the angle of parliamentarians who have to look after the interests of this country, the dignity of this country and the future, not only of this country but of the world about us. I admit that it is natural to feel something like exasperation at certain of the things which China appears to have done from all the reports that have reached us.

An Hon. Member: Appears to have done?

Another Hon. Member: It would always appear to them like that.

never interrupted the PSP or Jan Sangh spokesmen. They had their say.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That is why I say there is reason for anger, exasperation, sorrow and that sort of thing. As far as we are concerned when the reports regarding the latest Chinese operation on the frontier were presented to this House on the 20th of last month, the General Secretary of our party issued a statement, and I am quoting the relevant portion of that statement. He said:

> "Such acts, specially in the context of the dispute already existing, cannot but heighten tension, create deep resentement among the Indian people and further embitter the relation between the two countries. We demand that the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China must immediately put an end to such acts. We demand also that effective measures must be taken by them to ensure that such things do not occur again."

Shri Tyagi: It is a good idea.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We share the anger and exapsperation at certain things which have taken place but, surely, in spite of whatever setbacks have taken place, we continue in our conviction—and from what the Prime Minister says, he also seems to share that conviction—that the dispute such as the one that we have between India and China in spite of serious things happening, can and must be settled in a peaceful way and through negotiations. This does not mean that the determination of our people to defend the Indian territorial integrity is at all weakened; this does not mean the vigilance on our border should be slackened and if there has been any factual default in regard to the vigilance in the border it should not be rectified, but this does mean that first things must continue to come first and the idea of an amicable settlement through negotiation is not for a moment discarded. This is a proposition which, I think, is imperative, and absolute, and this is something which is essentially linked up with the foreign policy of our country.

From the 20th of last month when these reports came out in Parliament, a campaign of exaggeration crescendoing into something like hysteria, which was obviously planned in view of the coming elections, has been seen but this campaign should have been set in its proper focus by the Prime Minister's factual statement in the House, but it has, I fear, rather disreputable connotations. It is a part of the sustained campaign against India's foreign policy of peace and independence, a campaign which has many backers in many countries, Washington and other places, a campaign which aims at a swing to the right in the coming elections. I know it is rather like building castles of sand but, for the time being, this campaign is a danger and a nuisance, and that is why this Parliament has to put its foot down and has to look at the matter in the proper perspective. This campaign, therefore, has had its reflection in the debate and I was only glad to notice that the orators did not ask for breaking off of diplomatic relations and that sort of thing. I do not know why it was done because, in view of all that has been said, that was a logical culmination, but they did not dare do so, perhaps, in view of the fact that the country will not listen to them if they suggest such a course of action which goes so much against the foreign policy of our country.

The Prime Minister has placed some very revealing factual materials before us, and from that the conclusion that emerges is that while we must not be complacent about the border situation—I repeat it, we must not be complacent about the border situation—there is no need for panic and

there is no need for recourse to frantic measures either. I need not go into the details of the three check posts by China—they are no doubt reprehensible—but they do not imply, as the Prime Minister told us, of Chinese possession of any large area. We have learnt from him of the military and other steps which India has taken as long back is 1950 when India was alerted of the Chinese coming into Tibet. Military and administrative steps and other steps in regard to communication and so on have been taken so that our position on the north eastern frontier is more or less consolidated. In the Ladakh region India is having more posts and the building of strategic roads has been given added emphasis. There is no question also in the highest mountainous terrain of large armies manoeuvring and confronting each other. I am only quoting what the Prime Minister told us. All possible steps, according to the Prime Minister, for securing of our frontier are being taken and, from what I can see, the Prime Minister puts his trust in negotiations and wants to have an amicable settlement but, of course, he keeps his powder dry. That is a sane and sensible policy, but these triple, quadruple or quintuple alliances which I see in this House, and which will perhaps operate somewhere in the country, want him to spout thunder and venom and embark on an adventurist course which will be fatal to our country and the cause of peace itself.

So, I heard the other day some of our friends here asking for defence arrangements with Pakistan in order to fight China. But General Ayub Khan's fulminations have been too blatant for them to persist in that demand.

I know we are dubbed pro-China, unpatriotic and the rest of that kind of thing. Even the Prime Minister, in his own way, speaks of it, but our own people, with whom we work, they know what these slanders are worth. And, in any case, I cannot go into this matter over and over again and refer to it. The elections are coming and will show that these slanders do not work with our people. We ask anybody, here or outside, to come and challenge us; come to Calcutta, from where I come, and see what happens when you talk of our being unpatriotic, our being pro-China and that sort of thing. In this House and elsewhere, we have been accused of conducting a pro-China campaign in the border districts. It is a complete fib. Whatever allegation was brought up was never substantiated and all the charges were completely rebutted. The names given by the Prime Minister on one occasion were absolutely baseless. I myself paid a visit to Darjeeling over a year ago and made a speech in regard to the language demand which was being put up by the Gurkha population. I was hauled over the coals in this House by friends of mine on the Congress side, and now the Congress party has accepted exactly the same proposition which I heard there and which I tried to uphold. This is the kind of thing which goes on, and that is why I say that this sort of attack on some of our own people who happen to be Communists and calling them pro-China lead us nowhere. It is necessary for us to put our heads together, because the country is facing a difficult situation, a delicate situation, a deplorable situation, a situation which we find it very difficult to understand and explain. I cannot understand, for instance, why there is this kind of relationship between India and China today, when between India and China there was growing such a wonderful relationship and why it has got this kind of obstruction. It is a difficult situation. It is not a situation about which you can formulate a conclusion, jump into suggesting a course of action, and that is why I want to be humble, I want to act with humility with whatever factual material that I have. The Prime Minister is supplying us factual material which suggests that we need not be complacent, but that we need not be panicky. Here is the suggestion of the Prime Minister

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

which we have to carry out for arriving at a settlement. At the same time, we have to keep our powder dry. That is the kind of a statement which we certainly support. That is the kind of statement which we support, keeping very firmly in view the idea of Afro-Asian solidarity, the idea of India and China and other countries of this part of the world being well knit together because, otherwise, we shall have to give up our policy of non-alignment; otherwise, we have to seek for arms from the countries with which some of our friends might be in a sort of alliance, which is the kind of thin which we certainly do not want.

There are amicable and non-amicable ways of resolving differences between States. We shall pursue to the bitter end the amicable ways of resolving differences between States. It is necessary for us to be circumspect and to take up a wise line which would do credit to us and would also never hurt the interests of our country.

It is often very provocative....

Acharya Kripalani: Even the hon. Prime Minister is not supporting him. He has gone away.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not happen to have to wait on the god pleasure of anybody in this House, whether he is the hon. Prime Minister or somebody else. I am not sorry at all if the hon. Prime Minister does not hear me. But perhaps Acharya Kripalani, who had depended a great deal upon the good pleasure of the hon. Prime Minister for his political advancement, would feel hurt if the hon. Prime Minister did not listen to his speech if he happened to make it.

It is not for me to make any excuses for China. I have already said that we have made our own position very clear. But I sometimes imagine that there is a growing pro-western orientation in our Government which perhaps upsets China. Perhaps China calculates that the presence of the Prime Minister of India in the Indian Government is a kind of Godsend. He is a check on the right wing elements of the Congress leadership.

This morning I read in the papers a statement by a member of the Congress Party who has been pushed out of the Party in the other House. He gives a statement in the press saying, "Many of the Cabinet Ministers and leaders of the Congress Party feel the same way as I do." That is a kind of statement which is appearing. Press comments appear in regard to India-China dispute in a manner which perhaps to the brains of the Chinese people who are not brought up on the traditions of parliamentary government appear to be absolutely inexplicable. There are bases in Pakistan which are aimed definitely against the Socialist countries and possibly in regard to that part of the frontier China is almost demented. Perhaps this fear complex leads China to courses of action which are not understandable in terms which we normally can undersand. That is why perhaps certain things happen from time to time. But I do not say that in extenuation or as an excuse for what has happened. I only say that the attitude of China is there. Even so, in spite of the attitude of China, we have to stress, as the hon. Prime Minister is doing at meeting after meeting in Culcutta, agra and elsewhere, the idea of a negotiated settlement, a peaceful settlement, by negotiations.

I repeat therefore that for the freedom and development of countries like ours the defence and the solidarity of Asian peoples is a categorical imperative. There is no question of the slackening of our resolute determination to defend the integrity of our country. At the same time, in spite of provocations let steps be evolved for the settlement of the dispute in a peaceful way. What is being screeched for in this discussion by some of my hon. friends in this House is a way

of unwisdom, of disaster, of the belighting of people's hopes in India and elsewhere. That is why I feel that we should carry on this discussion in as detached and dispassionate a manner as we possibly can muster. We are not in the market place. It is not necessary for us to be swayed away by certain ideas and for speaking as if we are asking people to come and give of their blood in order to fight for the country. If that was the situation, naturally we would have behaved very differently. If that situation had actually arisen, surely we would have said, "Let us go ahead and fight and push out the intruder from our country."

But I repeat the political policy of country in regard to foreign affairs has so far been pursued in relation to other countries as well as in relation to China, but in relation to China I do not think that the country's security is in jeopardy to the extent that the political policy which has paid us so much dividends will have now to be discarded. That is being suggested certainly by inneundoes and sometimes by open attack. That is the suggestion which the country and this House certainly will ask everybody to discard.

Acharya Kripalani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very ennobling to hear of patience and restraint from the leader of a party which just has never shown these virtues even in this House.

I am not happy to criticize the defence policy of the Government of India. I had always thought that the defence policy should be common to all the parties in the country, excepting one (the Communists), and also to the people of India.

It becomes difficult to discuss important issues with the hon. Prime Minister's habit to indulge into generalisations and abstractions and to moralise philosophise and confuse issues before the country. He also expects his audience to accept the beauty of his language for the clarity of his thought. Further he creates, as my hon. friend, Shri Asokh Mehta pointed out, somatic confusion. As a few examples, whenever this House has advocated strong action he has always said that "war solves no problems". He has further said that "war is not civilised behaviour." But it appears that in the Congo we expect war to solve some problems! We sent our soldiers because we thought that it was some kind of polite behaviour or not a very bad behaviour. He told us long ago in very poetic language that in the territory that has been occupied "not a blade of grass grows, not a human being lives." I am sure this expression is going to be classical and will go down in history. One of his Ministers in Bombay repeated it. We have been asked by many people in the world, "What are you bothering about when your Prime Minister says that not a blade of grass grows in the occupied territory and not a human being lives there?"

My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, has pointed out how Longju was once considered to be in our territory. It is also so mentioned in the White Papers. Today it is on the border and it is not certain whether it is in our territory or is not in our territory.

An Hon. Member: It has been vacated.

Acharya Kripalani: It has been vacated but we dare not occupy it. Why has it been vacated? Why did we not occupy it? This is some thing which only the Government can understand.

Then there is this confusion of words. When we meet the Chinese representatives it is said to be a courtesy call or it is said that we are not meeting to negotiate. I do not understand what they meet for! The Chinese behaviour on the present occasion is called 'startling', yet 'nothing serious', we are told, has happened.

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Then, there are many air violations of which my hon. friend in the Congress Dr. Ram Subhag Singh talked. We are told that the planes fly so high that it is impossible to identify them. If it is impossible to identify them, why not give a notice to all that any planes flying in our territory without our permission shall be shot at? Our plane in Pakistan was shot at. There was no war; no trouble at all. We took it as a matter of course. When the air strip of our territory is violated, action should follow.

About aggression, sometimes we are told by the authorities that they are surprised at their foresight. We were told that they were so farsighted that they saw trouble in 1950. In 1950 that very year we allowed the small kingdom of Tibet to be occupied by China. Year after year, I have raised my voice against this destruction of a buffer state. Its fate was sealed by what is called Panch Sheel. My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta said that the principles of Panch Sheel are very good. I do not now if they have any meaning at all. They do not apply to any political situation in the world. As I said once, *Panch Sheel* was born in sin, because we failed to depend a neighbour. Hitler did not go to war with England, but England declared war on Hitler. Even Kaiser did not go to war with England, but England declared war. Why? Because, in one instance a buffer kingdom was destroyed and in another instance also a buffer state was destroyed. Destruction of a buffer state is always considered as an act of enmity towards a country.

We also decided that we will not send patrols in our own territory. Why? The reason given, was because we want to 'tranquilise' the situation on the borders. We did not send people in our own territory in order to 'tranquilise' the situation.

The Defence Minister talks in the same style though not with that much of eloquence and poetry. When we talked in this House about Chinese aggression, he told us that the U.N.O. has not defined aggression. For five years or six years, they have been at it and they have not been able to define it. I have got some pain in my body. I am told by my neighbour that a very eminent surgeon in Bombay has not defined it and so I have no pain! Unless that is defined, I can have no pain! It is a wonderful way of arguing.

When we complained of inhuman treatment of Tibetans by the Chinese, we were told that the Chinese have not accepted the Human rights item in the U.N.O. programme and therefore, they were at liberty commit inhumanities in Tibet! About the Hungarian revolt, we were told that it was a street broil.

Then, we were told, not an inch of our administrative territory will be yielded to China. We have in Rajasthan territories which are not administered, because these are desert lands. I suppose if Pakistan occupies this land we would have no objection.

An Hon. Member: Not a blade of grass grows there!

Acharya Kripalani: Not a blade of grass grows there, of course.

He also told us that the Chinese are not fools and they will not advance in our territory because they do not want to lengthen their lines of communications. He has never heard something like consolidating of positions and then going forward He thinks, people go on conquering territories and they have learnt nothing from history and that they had not think of their communications.

The present utterances of his are very astounding, indeed. In America, he (Shri Menon) is reported to have said—and he has not contradicted it—that there is no "active hostility". A thief comes into my house, I put a quilt over myself! There is no ques-

tion of active hostility here, there is no hostility at all. Why did the Defence Minister say that there is no active hostility? He could have gone further and said, there is no hostility at all because he takes no action. He is found more in America than on our borders. I suppose we have got swaraj in foreign lands and he is defending it in America.

Then, the most astounding thing is—I think it is unique in the whole history of the world—that the Defence Minister says that all the information that he has about the new aggression of China, he has got from the papers. I cannot understand how a Defence Minister can say such thing!

Mr. Speaker: What paber? May be his own papers.

Acharya Kripalani: He said, newspapers. You may defend him. It is indefensible. I thought that newspapers get information from the Government about what is happening. Here, our Defence Minister gets his information from the newspapers, though aggression has been going on, as has been admitted, for the last 12 months and more. Not only that, but there have been protests notes sent about three months back. I suppose he was ignorant of the protest notes also. I hope some Communists will come and defend him. We are told by the Prime Minister that Mr. Menon represents his sentiments and his policies faithfully!

What is the result of all this? The result of all this is that our enemies take advantage of what is said by the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister in defence, not of this country, but of the action that China takes against us. One of the great difficulties of our batch of officers who met their opposite numbers in China was that when they put conclusive facts before the Chinese delegation, when they presented them with maps, those people presented them with the utterances of our Prime Minister and our Defence Minister and they had no answer to these at all. This is how things in our country are done!

Then, we must understand,—I hope the Government understands,—wherefrom these reports that are coming in the newspapers emanate. Take it from me that these reports emanate only from one source, and that source is the Government itself. There are certain patriotic officers who, when they find that things are becoming so very difficult that their country is in danger, they see no other way of exposing what is going on, and they tell it to the press.

15 hrs. ..

The press in India has no representatives on those high mountains, nor would the press be allowed to go there, as I know it is not allowed. Wherefrom then does this information come? It comes from the patriotic officers who are in the Foreign Department and who are in the Defence Department; I am afraid they will be found out and properly dealt with.

Shri Tyagi: You call such officers 'patriotic'?

Shri Goray: Of course, they are patriotic.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): They might be concoted from your imagination.

Acharya Kripalani: Again, take it from me that the Army that is stationed there has absolute orders to do nothing whatever the Chinese may do.

Shri Nath Pai: Shame, if it is true.

Acharya Kripalani: It is absodutely true, and I know it.

An Hon. Member: How do you know it?

Acharya Kripalani: How do I know it? I know it because if there are soldiers stationed in any place, if there is aggression, shooting would be automatic; they would not wait for

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orders, because such action would be considered as self-defence. I do not think that our boys are so stupid as to see the Chinese advancing into our territory and not to hit; shooting would be considered in military language as self-defence. Self-defence does not mean that a soldier should be attacked, self-defence means that the country is attacked, and I cannot imagine that our boys who have fought on many fronts are so stupid as not to realise this. I think that it is maligning our Army people to think that the Chinese go on building posts and coming into our territory, and the army personnel, do not feel inclined to shoot even one Chinese. It is an impossibility which I cannot understand; I do not know how Congressmen can understand it, but I am sure they also do not understand it. It is only Defence Minister who understand it.

I have always seen that when you minimise evil, then, in a way, you justify it; and our Government has been minimising this evil and indirectly justifying it.

Another thing which is absolutely demoralising the country is that there is righteous and just indignation in the country against this Chinese aggression, but our Government is trying to see that this righteous indignation is not mobilised in order to defend the country. And when such righteous idignation is not mobilised people get demoralised, and at any time when you call them, they will not respond to your call.

I remember that in 1920 and 1930, Gandhiji saw the tempo of the people rising. He saw that people were taking to violent methods in order to drive away the British. What did he do? He mobilised our righteous indignation against the British Government, he did not try to suppress it. Even the impatience of the young, he utilised for the freedom of his country.

Whenever we have advocated other means to be used, we have been considered as "war-mongers.". As a matter of fact, we, the people used other means, for instance, in Goa. The Government itself indirectly encouraged our *Jathas*, and our satyagrahis to go into Goa, but when once they had gone there, and our people had been killed, wounded and imprisoned for years...

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: And belaboured.

Achrya Kripalani: ....and belaured, then we closed our borders ourselves, and we would not allow people to go, and we would not liberate Goa! In the last fourteen years, we have not been able to do it. But under Gandhiji's leadership, we achieved Independence from the British in 26 years, from 1920 to 1946. And 14 years have passed after Independence! And today, why is this question of Goa being raised? I have raised this question in the past, time after time, in this House. But, today, you see our communist friends are sponsoring it with all the enthusiasm they can command. Why? They are doing so in order to divert attention from China to Goa and the Government because of elections.

Whenever we talk of other measures, we are dubbed as war-mongers; then, it is said that we are adventurists. It is not adventurism, it is not even an adventure, to defend one's country. To defend one's country is not an adventure, but it is the duty of every citizen to defend the country. To call this thing as adventurism, I think, is playing with words, to the disadvantage of our nation and to the demoralisation of our people.

I remember that there was an adventure once in 1942, in our country, and I remember what Mahatmaji said at that time, when all the armies

of the different nations were present here.

The people were being demoralised by the scorching-the-earth policy of the British, and their cycles, their boats and their carts were being confiscated; Gandhiji then said 'I cannot allow this demoralisation of the nation', and against almost the whole world, he declared that 'The British must quiet India'.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav. The communists were there. Acharya Kripanlani: I ask what reasons he had, this man, a were bundle of bones, in his old age! Remember that many of the members of the Working Committee were against that adventure. This was adventure. And, do you know what Gandhiji said? It is now history, and, therefore, I might repeat it here. He said 'You, the Congress, are a very respectable organisation, you are a very responsible organisation, you cannot take this risk but I have taken risks all my life, and "I shall go it alone'." He said 'I shall go it alone'. I tell you that we were shamed to follow that old man, and then we were all put into jail. And what happened? The nation gave the best account of itself.

It is not a question of prepared. We are told that after two years, when we are prepared, when we are ready, when we have constructed these jeeps and roads and this and that, then we shall fight the Chinese. I ask: Was England ready to accept the challenge of Hitler when it did accept it? Was America ready in the Second World War to accept the challenge of Hitler? They were not ready. They had nothing. But France was more ready, and she had the Maginot lines, which were considered to be unconquerable and impenetrable. But, England survived, and France was occupied. Why did this happen? It happened because the leadership in France failed. You will find it recorded in every history-book that the leadership in France failed, but the leadership in England did not fail. It was because the leadership did not fail that the English people gave a good account of themselves.

Coming to our own history, what was the preparation of Rana Pratap, when he challenged the Empire of Akbar? He had only starving soldiers; in fact, they were not even soldiers, but they were Adivasis.

Shri Goray: They were bhils.

Acharya Kripalani: They were *bhils*. And wherefrom did he get money? He got it as a loan from a *bania*. He fought bravely and he has left a great name in history. What was Shivaji? What was he? He was only a Sirdar with a few soldiers. But he dared to challenge the might of the great Moghul Empire. His soldiers were the *Maulas*. They were half-naked; they were only langot and they had in their pouches *chana* (gram). Eating *chana* and riding on *tattoos*, not horses, bare-backed, they challenged the Moghul Empire. It is thus that nations are made. This is not of demogogy. It is a question of the leaders of the people giving the call to the people, giving the orders to the people. I am sure there are enough people in India even today who will sacrifice their all and see that this mischief at the borders is undone, that the territory occupied at the border is vacated, that our territory again becomes our own. Otherwise, take it from me, you will be crying:

हर हर महादेव

Mahadev's throne's gone. No more our's.

बम बम भोला नाथ

But the throne is gone. Kailash is gone. Manasarover is gone. This is a very strange spectacle that we see!

Then the Government say that there is no danger. They say the situation is not critical. India, Sir, is a big

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country, it has never fallen at once in the hands of a conqueror; the conqueror has to take it inch by inch. The Muslim conquerors took three to four centuries and they could not conquer the whole of India. The South remained free. The English people conquered India. How much time did they take? From the Battle of Plassey to the so-called Mutiny, it is 100 years. But when was India conquered by the British? When they opened their trade posts and when Indian Princes allowed them to have private troops to protect those commercial establishments. Their *kothis* were defended by their soldiers. At that time, India fell to the British.

Remember, this invasion of our territory by China is the thin end of the wedge. It will take centuries for China to be able to conquor India. But if we are not careful, we are doomed.

Shri Ranga: I find that contrary to the assurances given by the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister, the defences of our country so far as the Himalayas are concerned are not being developed as well, as satisfactorily and as energetically as they should be. Had they merely been serious about their claim as to the difficulties confronting our soldiers on the Himalayas, they should have sent forth a call to the youth of our country, to enlist themselves in the new cadres of the army which would be willing to go on to the heights of the Himalayas and defend the frontiers of our country. Just as the Americans are no recruiting for their peace army, also there should have been a Himalayan army or regiment recruited in our country from amongst the flower of our own youth. No such call has so far been sent out. If evidence were needed for proving that the Defence Minister has failed in his duty in regard to this particular matter, it is this that no special effort has till now come to be made by the Defence Ministry in this regard.

Secondly, I also charge the leadership as well as the Government for having failed the country during all these 15 years in regard to this particular matter. My hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, was entitled, as he would be being a member of the Congress Party even now to be satisfied with the sort of leadership that he has been able to get. At the same time, surely it is not proper for him to have said that all of us were also supporting that leadership while we were there in the Congress. I also happened to be in the Congress at that time and then I took the Government and the present Prime Minister to task for having failed to raise his little finger in defence of Tibet. I have taken him to task for having accepted so coolly, so cruelly, the claim of Communist China, imperialist China for its imperialist hold, sovereignty or suzrainty over Tibet. I complained that I was not satisfied with his repeated references to Chinese suzerainty over Tibet. His reply is to be found in the collections of his speeches published recently by the Information department. I commend these 90 pages which are to be found in this book dealing with his speeches on China and the Himalayan territories.

Acharya Kripalani: He has a convenient memory.

Shri Ranga: Very convenient memory. He continues to forget it and then contradict himself. He says:

> "I have spoken on China and more particularly on Tibet. Prof. Ranga seems to have been displeased at my occasional references to Chinese suzerainty over Tibet."

Then he goes on justifying himself for having accepted China's unjust claim, according to me, imperialist claim, for suzerainty over Tibet.

That was the way in which I had met my leader in those days when I was in the Congress. I never minced matters. I am saying it now only because my hon. friend has referred to that particular matter. I appeal to my hon. friends within the Congress Party to consider this matter and to profit from the experience of the members of the British Parliament. They also had a very high opinion of Mr. Eden, but when they found that Mr. Eden bungled, brought their country into disrepute and dishonour, they did not wait for Parliament to pass a vote of no-confidence,. The Conservative Party saw to it that their leader resigned and gave place to another. It is most unfortunate that my hon. friends have not been able even now to see reason for changing their leadership. And they are going to the polls. They are welcome because they think that they can win franchise of the people with that leader, and with that Defence Minister.

My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, whose eloquence I always welcome, because he speaks so well, today spoke so ill for his own Party and also for my hon. friend, the Prime Minister. He said he did not understand why China is doing all this. But he is certainly pained at Chinese misdoings I am glad at least for that little bit, the flicker of a light coming from that side also, dark as it is.

Acharya Kripalani: It is Red.

Shri Ranga: When the blood grows cold, it becomes very dark.

There is Russia. Why did Russia go in for those satellite countries? What is the picture that has emerged after the second world war. Soviet Russia has emerged as the biggest empire with the largest number of satellites. Surely, China also should compete with her. Why should China not emulate that example, beastly as it is? That is exactly what is happening.

China is doing this. But the original sin was committed by the Prime Minister when he failed to stand by Tibet.

Acharya Kripalani has told us the importance of buffer States. The Prime Minister became the successor to the British as the leader of this Government. stand to the credit of the British Government and their diplomacy that they took every possible step to defend the frontiers of this country,....

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Bring them back.

Shri Ranga: ..as those of their own country. They sent a military mission under Sir Francis Younghusband to Tibet, and since then they had kept their own men there. Why did they do so?—in order to see that the Himalayas would always be a dead frontier, a safe frontier. When they found Russia casting her evil eyes upon India, they knew Russia could not come over here except through Persia or Afghanistan or through Tibet. Therefore, they placed their own people in Tibet and saw to it that Russia would not be able to make use of the Trivishtapa in order to jump on to the plains of India. When they found that Russia was becoming too strong, they tried to frighten her, saying that China had sovereignty over Tibet, and that if Russia were to step in, they would call the Chinese to their rescue. Later on, when the Chinese wanted to assert their own so-called name-sake sovereignty, they told the Chinese they must beware of Russia. In that way they kept these two great giants away from Tibet, maintaining their own hold over Tibet, and maintaining peace in Tibet, with the result that India was able to enjoy peace so far as the Himalayan frontier was concerned.

There is a book written by Sir Francies Younghusband called *Where Three Frontiers Meet*. I dare say the Prime Minister has already read it. If he has read it, he has not become any the wiser; if he has not read it, I would like him to read it at least now, even though it is too late.

[Shri Ranga]

Tibet is already gone. The moment you gave up Tibet, you invited the Chinese on to our borders. He was complaining a few days ago that the Himalayan border had now become a live one. Who is responsible for this? I charge the Prime Minister with having been responsible for this. It is for my hon. friends to accept it as a gift from him. I was not prepared to accept it, and therefore demurred from his policies in the Congress Working Committee, various other places and also in this House, not once but repeatedly.

We have to build our defences the moment we came to power. What did we do? For the first two years possibly there was some excuse because we were too busy post-partition problems, but thereafter we have neglected it. I have already dealt with it earlier. Even now, what is the position? Are we dealing with our troops there in a satisfactory manner? Are we paying them any special pay, giving any special allowances, assuring their families here from the consequences of the accidents which these people will have to suffer from frost-bite and various other things including death, not at the hands of the enemy, but at the hands of the weather itself? We have not done anything yet.

We had the privilege of meeting some of these people recently in some connection or other, and they told me that they were being treated only as being on duty in Kashmir or in Ladakh. No special allowaces are being given, no special salaries are being given to them, nothing whatsoever. And that is why every one of them, or most of them, has been trying his best to find somebody or other down here in the plains to plead for him with the Defence Ministry in order that he may be favoured with a transfer back to the plains. If this is the way in which we treat the people there, neglect their wants and needs, how can you expect our people to give a very good account of themselves at those heights?

It is easy for the Chinese to come down, because they are already in ured to the climatic troubles at the top at 20,000 feet or so. It is much more difficult for us to go up step by step. That is all the more reason why special steps have got to be taken in order to strengthen our forces by increasing their numbers, by providing them the necessary comforts, by building roads and so on.

The Prime Minister said there was a defence sub-committee which appointed another special committee to study and indicate what special steps should be taken in order to strengthen our defences. It submitted its report. He said in the course of his own speeches that they accepted most of its recommendations. They were implemented, he said. As to how for he has implemented them, with what satisfaction, with what results he has not vouchsafed any information to us.

Later on, they appointed another committee also. He has not given us that report, nor has he told us what its recommendations have been.

All these years there was need for them to have built these communications, aerial as well as ordinary road comunications. They have done so little, so precious little, that even today our own people complain,—people who are there stationed at those heights,—that while the Chinese have got effective communications to feed them, to strengthen them, to clothe them and provision them, our troops have no such communications at all even at the lower heights of 14,000 to 16,000 feet. They can only get supplies by air lift or mules, and the sappers and miners go there only on their two legs. If this is the manner in which our defences are being neglected, is there any wonder that the Chinese are making progress at those heights and are going on with their check-posts in ever new places?

The other day the Prime Minister wanted me to get myself educated as to how, when a check-post was planted, an additional area could not be

said to have gone under Chinese occupation. There is what is known as a triangle. There are two places already, and there is a third place. Once a third place is established on the strength of two other points, is it not ordinary common sense for any one to assume that the triangular area within the three points has already gone under the occupation or control of the people who have established the three check posts? In this manner they have been estabishing the check-posts.

Acharya Kripalani: The British conrolled the Indian States only in that manner.

Shri Ranga: While the Chinese have been doing it, our Prime Minister, because he is wedded to the fourteenth or tenth century outmoded morals of warfare, wants to stick to his own ideas of propriety. Longju he would not occupy even though the others had left it. Even though it had been claimed by our own people to have been our own post, he would not occupy it. He would not venture beyond our claims of 1956, whereas the other people have not only come up to their claims of 1956 but also to the border claimed in 1960.

While encroachment has been going on in that manner, here are our people our own defence forces, who have been expected not to stir out at all, not to come out of their shells which they are obliged to make in order to keep themselves warm with the aid of kerosene lamps and so on. Do you call this proper defence of our country? I say it is not.

Then, there is the boundary settlement. The Prime Minister has himself said that when the Chinese Prime Minister had come over here, he was wondering in his own mind—all that is to be found in these 90 pages; he has given that information himself—when and in what manner he could possibly raise the question of the boundaries, and he came to the conclusion after debating within himself not once but many times, just like Hamlet, that he need not raise this question at all. Why? He says so he had already taken it for granted that this Himalayan border would never be questioned by the Chinese. Even then he had the doubt. but the doubt did not find any expression at all; and even when the Chinese Prime Minister came over here and confabulated with him, in spite of the warnings given that he should not invite that man at all here, for several days he did not have the hardihood, because of his soft feelings towards the other man who was his guest, to say that the Chinese had committed gression on our country, that China was an aggressor and that therefore India was interested in vacating that aggression; and when he used that word after the Chinese Prime Minister's departure, Chou En-lai took objection to that. The Prime Minister then turned round and said he should have understood why he had been called over to India. He would not have been called out to come here but for the fact that he was treated as an aggressor and that he was expected to vacate the aggression. If this is the manner in which our foreign policy has been adopted so far as China is concerned, then I can only say, God alone can look after this country, if this country is not able to vacate this party from power. (*Interruption.*)

I am very glad indeed for one thing that the Indo-China treaty is coming to an end. Neither China nor India is too keen on asking for its renewal and I hope that it will die unsuing and unwept. In the same manner I hope that my friends would also try their best to change their leadership. If they do not do so, history will deal with that leadership in the same manner as that treaty is being dealt with.

My hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee thought that nobody had any courage to ask for the breaking up of diplomatic relations.

An Hon. Member: He forgot you.

Shri Ranga: I am here to ask for it. It is time now that India breaks off diplomatic relations with China. It is only in this way that we can make it clear to China that she cannot go on claiming control over her so-called five fingers, the five fingers being Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim. Ladakh and NEFA. Not only these five fingers; there are other five fingers also, from Indo China right up to Burma. All these countries have been friends with us. What do they now think of us because of our weakness, because of our continued failure because of inapt policy and inability to show any strength at all *vis-a-vis* China? Therefore, if we are to show to all these countries that we are determined in our fight against China, then we must break off diplomatic relations with China.

Secondly, we should no longer sponsor her claim for a seat in the United Nations. If we do so, we will be committing political suicide if not any other suicide. (*Interruption*).

Thirdly, it is high time that we revise our policy in regard to Tibet and begin to champion Tibet's right for regaining her national freedom. We will not be the only country who will be doing it. In regard to Algeria we have taken a similar attitude; in regard to the African colonies we have taken a similar attitude. The Westren countries of the world have been championing the cause of the satellite countries of Soviet Russia. In the same way and in a better way and with greater justification we should begin to champion the cause of Tibet. Otherwise, we would not be doing atonement for the sins that we committed in regard to that sacred land. That is the only way in which we can possibly make any kind of offerings to our own ancestors who had believed in Kailash and Mansarovar, who had believed in the Himalayas not only as a place of saints but also as a place of wordship and tapas.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): At the outset I should like to pay a tribute to praise to the men of our Defence Forces and to the men and women who are working in our diplomatic mission in Peking. The lives of the Indian personnel in our Embassy in Peking, the lives of those people, the lives of those men and women are not very happy ones. It is the most difficult diplomatic post of their lives to be in Peking right at present. And, I do hope that the Government of India will not retain this personnel for more than 2 years at a stretch in Peking but automatically transfer them when they have put in about 24 months of service in Peking to some other place.

I should also like to pay a tribute of praise to our gallant Defence Forces on the mountain passes who are fulfilling a very difficult job indeed. Theirs is a very, very hard life because some of our troops are not accustomed to these cold passes at above 20,000 feet. The Chinese are able to move railways on mountain passes above 20,000 feet except at winter time. Our troops are not so well clad in lather equipment. The Chinese troops, it appears are clad with full leather equipment except their noses which are kept open. If all the requisites are supplied to the other side, what about the Defence Forces on our side?

It is high time that we looked into the grievances or the necessities of our Defence personnel on these high mountain passes and this Parliament should generously vote any sums of money for these forces that live on these high mountain passes.

We have to view the whole episode in the view of a new China. The China of 40 years ago was a different China. The sale of women was a major industry in those days. The story was that in China the young children were put to sleep by the Chinese mothers with sugarcane smear- with opium. There were few

lines uttered by a Negro wash women in America. She said:—

"Chinaman Chinaman

Eat Red Rats

Chew them up like ginger snaps."

This old China is not there now. India has also changed during the last 40 years. China is aggressive. She is completely changed and she is in an aggressive mood, in an expansionist mood and is in no mood to take explanations from this side. We really do not know how the Chinese have lost their foresight of centuries when they have turned our friendship down the dusbin, when they have turned down this friendship of 2,000 years. It may take 5,000 years to regain that friendship which has been turned down.

Today we are facing a China with a different temperament, well-planned, well organised, with her tough policy for its men and women, for its boys and girls in the universities. I think that it is a warning that we should put our house in order. Unless we are internally strong we shall not be able to resist anyone on our borders.

Pakistan today has a three-pronged drive against us. It has got an effective liaison with the Portuguese in Goa; it has its hand in Kashmir front and has made terms her enemy of recent years, the Chinese themselves. Pakistan has infilitrated in Assam, disturbed our population with its invisible or visible or deliberate or indeliberate policy.

We have the Pakistan problem, we have the minor Goa problem—I still say that it is a minor problem because we can go into Goa within 24 hours or 24 days or 24 month—and we have also, now, this great problem of China, mighty and invincible. Unless we put our own house in order, our economy, our strategy, our way of thinking and our way of life, we cannot mind our own business in a perfect and equitable manner and also our defence against our neighbours who are prowling round us.

On the last Foreign Affairs debate I was the only member who drew the attention of this House to the great threat of Chinese aerial incursions over our territory. I was the only person who mentioned three years ago that Pakistan would have the largest and biggest air force in Asia with which we would have to contend. Today the Chinese have expanded in the aerial line. It is one thing to injustly occupy 24,000 or 40,000 sq. ft. or sq. miles of our territory under the heel of a foreigner but it is a different thing altogether if a foreign plane flies over our heads. These are days of swift aviation and very quick aviational progress. We cannot bear for one second or 5 seconds a single aerial invasion of our territory. We should be more careful. We are more vulnerable with regard to aerial incursions. If we are not careful about aerial invasion woe betide our furture security.

I have been taking some interest in aviation matters from the time I became a Member of this House. I was the first M.P., to visit the Farnborough Air show and see the British and French aeronautical factories. Even Germany which was laid prostrate can now fly planes over London. Even Germany has got its own planes. Here we had 5 planes flying over our territory. The Chinese say that they were not their planes and that they did not have planes which could fly at such great heights and that they were American planes. How can we accept that? If China had made this statement 10 years ago we could have accepted it. But, today we cannot accept that statement made by the Chinese howsoever real or true it may be.

When things have changed, when circumstances have changed, when security itself is in danger, when our our border is threatened, when friends occupy friends' territory without notice, then it is time we did something. Reference was made to the five fingers of the Chinese on Nepal,

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Bhutan, Sikkim, and Nepal and NEFA. These are our regions. These are our regions of friendship. Are we going to give them away so quickly? Nepal has come to terms and has sold the Himalayan pass; and today none of us and very few of us, go to those territories. How many Members of Parliament go to those territories? I am glad my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh went there and made a report. We are very keen to go abroad, but we are not very keen to visit our neighbours and tie them with hoops of love. If these areas are neglected, our first line of defence is gone.

Then there is Kashmir. Today we speak of a buffer state, because Tibet is gone. We have made a historical blunder. It may be too late to say that; but we have to face hard facts. We cannot allow these areas to go by default. It is time that more and more citizens of India, men and women, boys and girls, engineers and scientists, visited these regions in a spirit of friendship and equality, so that Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and NEFA, may continue to be bound to us by love.

Then what about our friends like Burma, Thailand, Ceylon, Cambodia, North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam? In spite of India being the birth place of Buddha, India could not get elected as Vice-President of the World Assembly of Buddhism held recently in South-East Asia. What has happened to our diplomacy? What has happened to our cultural progress? The great stories of Ramayana and Maha Bharata are imprinted all over these areas. We have been celebrating Buddha Jayanti with so much of gusto under the aegis of a distinguished foreign visitor U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma.

Our friends are perhaps silent they are not able to talk; they are not able to raise their arms. Not one Asian country has said a word about the great report produced by our experts or specialists on Indo-China border dispute. That report has moral sanctity behind it; there is justice behind it. They may perhaps be frightened; or they feel it is a quarrel between friends; or a legacy left by British. Whatever that may be our propaganda front is weak and ineffective. We have the Chinese devoting 118 hours for radio propaganda in South-East Asia, while we devote less than 70 hours. What is happening to the All India Radio? The Chinese put out seventy hours of propaganda for Africa, more than what we put out for South-East Asia.

This year I travelled in Africa. I may tell you that Chinese men, money, munitions economic aid and trade concessions are flowing into Africa. Our friends, the Chinese, are making into Africa; our own countrymen are doing their duty by daiming Africans as their equals. The Chinese are going far ahead of Russians and are carving out influence for themselves. This is a great danger to our security and we should not allow this to happen except by the Chinese walking over our dead bodies. Let me be frank. Unless we know what our dangers are, we won't be friendly with the Chinese. We appreciate what has ben done. But today it is a question of survival; it is a question of security and we cannot afford to take any more risks. These are plain dangers.

It is true that the Chinese are piqued because we entertained the Dalai Lama. We lost favour with them because we threw our doors open to the Dalai Lama. They perhaps feel that what we gave by the right hand in the shape of Tibet we took away by the left. There is one more point. The Chinese desk in the Foreign Office must become the strong desk. We have experts there. But the Chinese have ten times that number. When Chou En Lai last came to India there were nearly fifty men with him. But how many people we have got in our Universities, who learn the Chinese language? We learn French. French is a dead language. Russian is fast

coming up as an advanced international lnaguage. But why should our boys not learn Chinese. It is time the Vice-Chancellors of Universities told our boys and girls: we have no place for you for any other foreign language; you should learn the Chinese language. We do not get even one hundred persons who know the Chinese language. It is a very difficult language. You and I cannot learn it. But our youngsters should learn it. It is time that our Universities devoted some time to this.

Last night I met the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Dr. Mudaliar, by accident. I mentioned to him: you in the South took the supremacy in learing the English language; you may perhaps attain supermacy in Hindi too. But it is time that you trained your young boys and girls in the Chinese language. In time of war if the enemy knows that there is a batch of people who know their language, they would be demoralised. It is therefore time that we learned the Chinese language. It is not enough if we fight with weapons; we should also fight on the cultural or langauge front, not merely strategically or militarily from the defence point of view.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, I will take two more minutes and resume my seat.

In the Soviet Union they have an army of young lads, and young men who know every language of the world. They know Tamil, Telgu, Malayalam, Gujarati, Bengali and my own language of Konkani. I was told that some of them talk Punjabi better than any Punjabi. They want to have cultural contacts with the world. There is a school in Moscow where there are three hundred students studying Hindi and Urdu languages. The neice of Tolstoy spoke Punjabi better than many of our people. We have a Foreign Languages Institute in our defence services which is doing a good job and where army officers and men learn foreign languages. But it is high time that we put our cultural front ahead of us, apart from our strategic or defence front—army, Navy and air force—and make it strong.

My hon. friends Acharya Kripalani and Professor Ranga are never tired of barracking and barraging the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is essentially a man of peace, a rare man you find amongst the galaxy of statesmen who speak one language and act another. We do speak the language of peace; but it can also turn into language of war. I think it is time that we made it know that our patience is at an end. You cannot get a man of the Prime Minister's calibre, who will stand up against his worst foes and never have that great weakness of fear. If we have fear we can be crushed down. When we are fearless, we are not afraid of anybody. That is the golden policy which Mahatma Gandhi taught us: never hate and never fear any one. These are priceless qualities for a nation.

My hon. friends were speaking about the British race. When bombs were falling on their head, when London streets were being wiped out, they used to go about calmly. A former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Sir John Baument, mentioned to me that in the midst of blitz they would have their lunch calmly. They had the priceless quality of courage, though their is a small island. If we loss courage we have no future. If we are afraid of our enemies we have no future. To hate others is not the right thing. We do not hate the Chinese. We will not hate anyone; yet we will not fear anyone. These are the qualities which the Prime Minister has taught us, as the disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. So, it is time that our friends on the other side who do the barracking and barraging, took stock of the

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situation and assessed our assets and our weaknesses, so that we as a nation shall be ready for any eventuality.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Sir, I do not think there is anyone in this country who is not extremely exercised by the new attitude that the Chinese have taken, (unless of course their loyalties are beyond our borders), since their further incursions into the Indian territory. This White paper placed on the Table of the House makes interesting reading for it proves beyond shadow of doubt the attitude that China has taken. In spite of that Shri Mukerjee suggested that we should still try an amicable settlement. We have tried it many a time and we have failed each time. Now I think the time has come when we must realise that no such peaceful negotiation can ever be brought about.

One or two other points have come out in that White Paper. This time our Government was very alert in regard to this map that was produced. When the agreement between China and Burma was signed they brought to the notice of the Chinese Government that they were claiming territory which was really Indian. The answer of the Chinese Government was very interesting. They said that Diphu Pass lay between the three territories of China, Burma and India and they had not come to an agreement over that because the matter had to be discussed with India. In spite of the fact that our Foreign Affairs Ministry has pointed out again and again the clear position, they still stick to that old position. They have gone further than that when they actually entered further into the Indian territory, be it a mile or 20 miles. There should not be any question now that we are not alive to it. It is true that we were alive to it. If that has been so, even on these very difficult mountain tops which is much more difficult terrain from our side as we have been told, than from Tibet or China, we should have established centres from which we could control and check any attempt to advance. Even so, we should have taken steps. I hope steps will now be taken by which there will be fairly near the border, settlements put up where people who are acclimatised to the mountainweather can be settled. There are many of them who are poor and who would gladly go to any such settlements if improvements are affected. Even if it costs thousands of crores of rupees and even if it makes our Third Plan not possible in all its phases, I feel that this House and the country will support the Government to the fullest in taking such measures so that in future no further incursions even of an inch, far from thousands of miles, can take place again. This is the point of view that every Indian in this country will have unless their loyalties are beyond the borders of India. I was very amazed to hear Shri Hiren Mukerjee saying one thing. He was talking about this being part of election propaganda on the part of some parties. I presume it is election propaganda against his party or I do not know if he meant the Congress because Congress does not take it as such. He talked of election propaganda and he also talked of restraint. Which party has shown less restraint during the election time? Coming from West Bengal I may ask the communist party: to what extent they have shown restraint or do they not exaggerate and distort things to satisfy their aims? Today this is a national issue and everyone in the Congress, including the Prime Minister, is worried about it. Mr. Mukerjee says that we should have restraint about this. This is not an election issue. It is a national issue and everyone of us is exercised over it. Shri Mukerjee says that our foreign policy is one of non-alignment and therefore we should continue peaceful negotiation with China. We won our freedom through non-violence but it does not mean that we would sit quiet when the territorial integrity of our country is violated. Non-alignmen does not mean handing over our territory.

In conclusion, I may say that this House will be willing to divert money from funds which are essential even for our children in the country to build up settlements in those areas where our civil and military and other people who are able to weather that climate can be settled. Whatever expenses may be incurred they will not be too great to keep inviolate the integrity of our land.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I listened very patiently to the speeches from the Opposition and with the exception of Shri Asoka Mehta who had some compunctions of conscience, everybody let loose without any regard for history.... (*An Hon. Member*: .... or conscience) I feel that our conflict with China would have been better discussed in the broad context of our foreign policy. To isolate and discuss it distorts the whole picture as we see today. Most of the speakers on the Opposition Benches have shown less originality and much less understanding of history because they have more or less repeated the arguments provided readymade by one of the Bombay's leading daily today and a few days back. What is the position? Let us understand it very clearly. Can we judge our policy towards China in isolation? That is the first question. Can we sit in judgment today on certain acts of commission and omission that were there in the past?

Why I say this is to be seen. Immediately after freedom when we assumed responsibility for running the Government certain areas in the border were not under the administrative control of the Britishers themselves. There was a sort of political vacuum created in the outlying areas like Tibet and the border region where the Britishers exercised their influence. This is a fact which we should not brush aside while judging the evolution of our policy towards China. If we miss this historical antecedent the picture is not very clear. I am not pleading for the time being that what has been done recently by China is justified nor am I saying that our taking the Chinese friendship for granted was justified. But the main question is this. Could we have followed any other line consistent with the broad picture of the fundamentals of our foreign policy? Unfortunately, the friends in Opposition are making subtle efforts to tilt the balance in favour of one block as against the other. Whether they like it or not they will usher in an era of cold war in this country. Our persistent attempt to keep out of cold war arena ought to be realised by every hon. Member and it has to be kept in view. It should be realised also that the future course of history would be determined not by these minor incidents. I call it 'minor' in the context of future history, having in view the future perspective. Our relations with China will determine the course of history and not only Asiatic peace or that of South-east Asian region but the whole world. That must be clearly understood. Today we must admit that in our assessment of Chinese behaviour, we have failed. But we are in good company; even the Soviet Union admits in some measure that they have also failed in assessing Chinese behaviour in the context of world communist movement. The Opposition says that they do not plead for a declaration of war. The wiser section in the Opposition, men like Shri Asoka Mehta, do not want the breaking up of the diplomatic relations. Then, what course is open for the Government? Let me ask them. What would they like to do at present?.... (*An Hon. Member*: They should act) I am coming to that. The only course is to build up the defence.

16 hrs.

The other day, the Prime Minister gave a picture of our defence preparedness. We are definitely in a position to say now that we are not neglecting communications. We have manoeuvred to build up roads and check-posts in such a manner that we could check further aggression. The Prime Minister said that there should not be any adventurist move. I fully stand by it. In fact, when we are at

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this juncture faced with a peculiar problem, the problem of dealing with China, whose mind is very much disturbed, very much suspicious that we might manoeuvre to outbid China in the international community, when we are under such a situation, I do feel that every step taken should be taken with a good deal of caution. If we build up our defence, I see no harm. If there is no declaration of war, if there is no demand for the break-up of diplomatic relations, what harm is there if pressure is brought to negotiate on the same basis as they negotiated with Burma and with Nepal? I do not see any harm in this course of action. It is not wisdom to simply criticise without suggesting an alternative course of action. Of course, if people have one eye on the electorate and take advantage of the failure in the past to twist the tail—well, everybody in the opposition would like just to twist the tail—of the Government.

Shri Nath Pai: It is better to twist the tail rather than polishing it.

Shri Khadilkar: They twist the tail, taking advantage of certain weaknesses of our policy towards China in the past. (*Interruption*). I want to ask, in all seriousness, that seeing the mistakes and weaknesses committed in the past.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him continue.

Shri Khadilkar: Whatever mistakes we have committed in the past, in regard to taking some steps on the border—I do admit that we have committed mistakes, not realising how China would act so far as Tibet is concerned, and what would be the intention of China once we recognised China's might and the growing might at that—we should realise one thing. Taking all these things into consideration, are we seriously considering that we should build up a certain amount of permanent hostility towards China, and is it consistent with the general policy of peace that we are pursuing, which is beneficial to this country's development? Are we not following a policy of peace for building up our defence and have a powerful base of defence in this country, and to build up our industries and other things? If we have failed in this respect also, then the Opposition would well argue that we have not also done this. My humble submission is, after listening to the statement of the Prime Minister the other day, regarding the position on the border, certain confusion was created.

Shri Nath Pai: So, you agree.

Shri Khadilkar: I do agree, as I see the correspondence. The Chinese, at the time of negotiations, presented two maps. First, we relied on the 1956 map, but they were relying on the 1960 map. If we compare the present position as it is, one will realise that they are consolidating their position. So far as the territory that they claimed, according to the 1960 map, is concerned, certain confusion was created no doubt, when the Prime Minister said that aggression or incursion had taken place. Really, what has taken place? They have consolidated their position on the frontier; of course, that is a danger. There is no doubt about it. But China means business. We must understand that when they take a territory and claim it as theirs, they would always try to consolidate their position and sit tight. They are not doing it in the eastern region as they have said and as we see from the negotiations and from the papers that are before us. They do not so much claim the area in the NEFA territory on the Himalayan border.

Therefore, my humble plea is, so far as our policy is concerned, we should not make any attempt, by taking advantage of our conflict with China, to change the fundamental basis of our policy which has proved so beneficial to our country.

Another point is, no adventurist action of any nature should be pleaded on the floor of the House, because that would land us in greater difficulties as we are today. Let us admit it frankly. Unless we seek the umbrella of some big power, the protection of some big power, we are not prepared to stand and declare war on a nation like China which has built up its defence. Therefore, the only realistic course....

Shri Nath Pai: Who asked that?

Shri Khalilkar: An hon. Member like Shri Asoka Mehta never pleaded it but some people do suggest it in a way.

An Hon. Member Nobody has wanted it.

Shri Khadilkar: I have noted what Shri Asoka Mehta said—showing a little wisdom. (*Interruption.*) Let us see the realistic position today. Instead of accusing the Government for past weaknesses, let us see what the Government have done so far and what they have achieved so far on the border and that should be properly assessed. We must see that Government is more cautious in dealing with China who are very diplomatic and more dialectical in their ways. It is very difficult to understand their approach to national and international problems. Even the Soviet Government could not take China for granted. So far as international Communist unity is concerned, they have created a rift; taking advantage of our position in Belgrade, they have created another rift in the international sphere and tried to isolate India not only from the south-east Asian countries like Burma and Indonesia, but others too. Even in the African nations, they are trying to spread a certain amount of vicious propaganda so far as the colonial issues are concerned. They allege it was played down by Panditji at Belgrade. So, all these things have to be taken together, and my submission is that the policy pursued by the Government is the most realistic and the least adventurist, and that it will ultimately strengthen the defences of the country and protect its integrity and sovereignty.

With these words, I conclude.

Mr. Speaker: Raja Mahendra Pratap. I am not going to call any other hon. Member hereafter.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : श्रीमान जी, मैं दो हैसियतों से इस पर बोलूंगा, एक तो मैं संसार संघ के विचार से बोलूंगा और एक मैं धार्मिक विचार से बोलूंगा । तो मेरी दो हैसियतें हैं ।

संसार संघ के विचार से तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि सब से अच्छी बात तो यही है कि हम इन तमाम मसलों को यू० एन० ओ० के मारफत तै कराएं ।

वैसे तो मेरे तीन सुझाव हैं । मेरा अपना यह कहना है कि अगर हम चीन से इस तरह की सन्धि करें कि हिन्दुस्तान, चीन और जापान मिल कर अपनी बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को उन जगहों पर भेजें जहां पर खाली जगहें पड़ी हैं, तो मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि चीन हमारे साथ चलेगा, चीन का इसमें लाभ है । इन पहाड़ों में चीन का कुछ फायदा नहीं है । मैं यह एक चीज पेश करता हूं ।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह पेश करता हूं कि अगर आप ने चीन पर दबाव ही डालना है तो जैसा मैंने श्रीमान् प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था, वह तरीका यह है कि हम जापान के साथ, ताइवान के साथ, सैगोन के साथ, फिलिपीन के साथ और थाई के साथ समझौता करें और अपना दबाव डालें चीन पर । मगर अफसोस मुझे यह है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इधर ध्यान नहीं देते । जब मैं ने उनको एक खत भी लिखा कि साहब आप कोई मसला हल नहीं कर पाये हैं, न चीन का मसला हल कर पाये हैं, न पाकिस्तान का मसला हल कर पाये हैं, न सीलोन का मसला हल कर

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

पाये हैं और नेपाल और बर्मा में हिन्दुस्तान के और ज्यादा विरुद्ध विचार उत्पन्न होते जाते हैं, तो उन्होंने सिर्फ यह कह दिया कि आपके विचार कुछ और हैं और सरकार के विचार कुछ और हैं ।

मेरा यह बिल्कुल ख्याल नहीं है कि मैं सरकार का विरोध करूं । मैं कहता हूं कि कोई कांग्रेसी भाई अपने को ज्यादा कांग्रेसी न समझें । मैं सन् १९०६ से ले कर १९५२ तक कांग्रेसी रहा हूं यानी ४६ साल । बहुतों की तो इतनी उम्र भी नहीं होगी । और फिर भी नये कांग्रेसियों ने मुझे निकाला, मैं ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप यह न समझें कि मैं आप के खिलाफ बोल रहा हूं । यह सरकार हमारी सरकार है । यह हमारा हाउस है । यहां जितने हम बैठे हैं सब मिल कर देश की कुछ सेवा करना चाहते हैं । तो मैं जो कुछ कहता हूं वह सिर्फ इस विचार से कहता हूं कि जो किसी प्रकार से हमारी सरकार नहीं कर पा रही वह मैं करना चाहता हूं ।

मेरा यह ख्याल है कि चीनी लोग इतने बुरे नहीं हैं । मैं चीन में रहा हूं । चीन में हमारे लिये बहुत अच्छे विचार हैं । वहां पर बौद्ध धर्म के जगह जगह मंदिर हैं । मैं खुद मंदिरों में रहा हूं । मुझे तो चीनी लोग भी और जापानी लोग, जहां भी मैं रहा हूं, नया बुद्ध समझते रहे हैं । यह मैं नहीं कहता । यह वह समझते रहे हैं क्योंकि ऐसा हुआ कि बुद्ध भगवान ने २९ वर्ष की उम्र में घरबार छोड़ा था और मैंने २८ वर्ष की उम्र में घरबार छोड़ा । यह भी हुआ कि जब मेरी २२ साल की उम्र थी तो मैं ने साढ़े २७ हजार रुपये साल की आमदनी वाली जायदाद दान में दी थी । यह तो इतिहास की बात है और यह मैं कोई बना कर नहीं कह रहा हूं । मेरा कहना यह है कि जापान, चीन और तिब्बत में लोग मेरी बहुत इज्जत करते थे । पहले जो दलाई लामा थे उनका मेरे पास अभी तक एक खत मौजूद है और वह खत मैं ने इन मौजूदा दलाई लामा को दिखाया था । उस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि आप ने सब कुछ इस तरह छोड़ दिया जैसे कोई थूकता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि आप मेहरबानी कर के मुझे मौका दीजिये ताकि मैं इस मसले को हल करूं ।

चीन के हमले को हल करना मेरे खयाल में बहुत आसान है । वैसे अभी कल परसों यूगोस्लाव के जलसे में मुझे चीनी सफीर मिले । मैं ने उन से हाथ मिलाया । मैं ने उन से पूछा कि जनाब आप मुझे अपना दोस्त समझते हैं या दुश्मन । मैं ताईवान हो आया हूं । उन्होंने कहा कि आप ताईवान ही नहीं हो आये बल्कि आप ने तो हमारी सरकार के खिलाफ भी बहुत कुछ लिख डाला । मैं ने कहा कि वह भी मैं ने अच्छे विचारों से और आप के साथ दोस्ती के खयाल से लिखा था । मेरा यह कहना है कि चूंकि मेरे दिल में कोई बुराई नहीं है इसलिए वे लोग मेरी बात को बड़े अच्छी तरह से सुनते हैं । मैं यह भी बतला दूं कि मैं तो चीनी सरकार का मेहमान भी रहा हूं और मुझे एक दफे नानकिंग में जब मैं एक अखबार निकालता था तो ५०० डालर महीना देते थे । अब यह जो पेकिंग में बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उन में भी मेरे दोस्त हैं । जो वहां के उपप्रधान हैं वह और मैं सन् १९२५ में एक जगह पेकिंग में बोले थे । वहां के जो हेल्थ मिनिस्टर हैं मैं उनका मेहमान रहा हूं । मास्को में मैं उन से मिला । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कुछ तो पुरानी बातें हैं लेकिन आजकल जो लोग हैं उन से भी मेरा ताल्लुक है ।

चीन के मसले को हम तीन तरीकों से हल कर सकते हैं । धार्मिक तरीके से हम उस को हल कर सकते हैं और बुद्ध धर्म का प्रचार कर के कर सकते हैं । मेरा यह भी दावा है कि कम्युनिस्टों को भी मैं यह समझा सकता हूं

कि भाई आप कुछ खयाल में पड़े हुए हैं । आप का यह विचार है ।

अभी परसों तरसों युगोस्लाव के जल्से की बात है कि पोलैंड के ऐमबैसेडर मेरे पास आये . . .

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member must conclude now.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप: मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि वह पोलैंड के ऐमबैसेडर हैं उन्होंने मुझ से हाथ मिलाया और फिर उन्होंने मेरे बारे में कहा कि

He is the most courageous man in the country.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : खैर जैसी आप की आज्ञा । वैसे कहना तो मुझे बहुत कुछ था ।

सीधी सी बात यह है कि चीन, पाकिस्तान और सीलोन के मसले को मैं हल कर सकता हूं अगर आप मुझे मेहरबानी करके मदद करें और मैं यह भी यकीन दिला दूं कि उसकी तारीफ सरकार के हाथ में रहेगी । मैं तो एक सेवक की तरह से सेवा करूंगा ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

16·14 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Three hours have been allotted for this.

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 19-A—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 34—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 41—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 90—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

Hon. Members desiring to move cut motions may do so now.

Extravagant revised estimates for the three Steel Plants

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,00,000 in resistry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be istry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (12)

Failure to determine the cost per ton of the steel produced in the three Steel Plants

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,00,000 in respect of 'capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (13)

Inability of the Hindustan Steel Limited to repay the loan advanced by the Government or even to pay interest thereon

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,00,000 in respect of 'capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (14)

Capital structure of the three steel plants

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,00,000 in respect of 'capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (15)

Failure of the steel plants to fulfil the targets of production of steel ingots and finished steel products

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,00,000 in respect of 'capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Futility of wasting more of tax-payers' money in financing the Hindustan Steel Limited

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,00,000 in respect of 'capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (17)

Failure of the Air India International Corporation to compete with other foreign air services

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 in respect of other 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (18)

Reasons for the financial difficulties of the Air India International Corporation

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 in respect of other 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs 100." (20)

The Government is seeking approval of this House for supplementary demands of Rs. 10 crores and I propose to confine my observations to two of those demands, one made by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the other which relates to Delhi capital outlay.

With regard to the demand asked for by the Ministry of Steel, for a sum of Rs. 675 lakhs for purchase of shares in the Hindustan Steel Limited, I desire to invite the attention of the House to the growing expenditure on these three concerns, to which there seems to be no end. This House will recollect that originally when administrative sanction for the three steel plants was given, a comparatively small figure was mentioned. I believe it was in the vicinity of Rs. 353 crores for the three steel plants. Now in demand No. 132 on page 21, the revised estimate of the cost of construction of the three steel plants including the ancillaries has been placed at Rs. 663 crores.

16·36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Therefore, the first point I desire to make is that there must be a limit to the extravagant revised estimates of the three steel plants. It is not enough that the House is told day in and day out that the three steel plants constitute the core of the third Plan or for the matter of that of the second Plan. This House must know definitely where this extravagance of Hindustan Steel Limited will end. Even with Rs. 663 crores which will be spent, appears that there is absolutely no limit to the expenditure still in sight and I would call upon the Minister in charge of this demand to explain to the House....

An Hon. Member: The Minister is not there.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Deputy Minister of Finance is there. She is responsible for it and she will have to answer that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are Lady Ministers not recognised?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): They are very well-recognised, but they should reply to the points.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I am writing down the points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is very attentive.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): She always replies very well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us wait and listen.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I suggest that some time may be fixed for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not debarred him or precluded him; he will have an opportunity.

Hon. Members may send in the numbers of the cut motions that they want to move within the next 10 minutes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: In this connection, I would also like to invite the attention of the House to the fact that the capital at present of the Hindustan Steel Limited is Rs. 300 crores and a loan of the like amount has been advanced by the Government to the Hindustan Steel Limited. This House will recollect that in their 23rd report, the Estimates Committee very clearly stated that not only the three steel plants will not be able to repay the principal amount, *viz.*, Rs. 300 crores, but they will not be able to pay even the interest on it. I ask whether without any regard for the waste of taxpayers' money, this House should keep on pouring more money into the steel plants without our being told as to exactly what the state of affairs is.

Today the demand is for Rs. 675 lakhs for purchase of shares in the Hindustan Steel Limited. May I know from the Minister whether the capital structure is proposed to be altered gradually. It is necessary that this House should be told what exactly is the ratio between the capital of the company and the loans advanced to it and whether there is any proposal to alter that in future. The note presented by the Government in justification of this demand reveals a more disconcerting picture. They say, originally it was intended that this amount would be made up from the sale proceeds of the products of the company. But the sale proceeds of the products have not fetched the requisite amount, I, therefore, ask how this House is being called upon to invest more and more money in what seems to be a bottomless sink of the Hindustan Steel Limited.

Sir, there is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, that though the steel plants have been with us for quite a long time even now the hon. Minister is not in a position to tell us what the cost per ton of steel in got will be. I do not know whether the hon. Minister for steel proposes to treat it as a secret which it is not possible for him in the interest of the country to divulge! But the fact remains that perhaps the steel produced by the three steel plants is costlier than imported steel, and unless the hon. Minister makes a categorical reply to this accusation that the plants are being run most inefficiently and the steel produced there is most expensive, I for one am not prepared to vote a single rupee to the Hindustan Steel company.

It is high time that the nation was taken into confidence. It is not enough that we should be told that we have three plants and a proposal for a fourth one until we know exactly how efficiently our plants are functioning. Sir, by now, according to the original schedule on the basis of which this House was persuaded to sanction the three plants, we should have had them running by now at their full stature, but we are still told that the production is far from the physical targets. When are these physical targets going to be reached, one does not know. Therefore, I say that unless the House is taken into confidence regarding these matters as to what the production is, as to why it is that the production is so low and it has fallen so short of the physical targets, and as to what the cost per ton of steel is, I think the House would be well advised to reject this demand.

There is another point to which I would like to draw your attention and that relates to Demand No. 138—Delhi Capital Outlay—on pages 26 and 27. Sir, it is a very peculiar story which is revealed in the note presented by the Government to the House. It relates to the 350 acres of land which was originally acquired for one of the important schemes by the Delhi Improvement Trust and which was subsequently taken over by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for resettlement of displaced persons. Sir, when the land was acquired the Land Acquisition Collector, Delhi, awarded compensation for this land at the rate of 14 annas per square yard and when the matter was taken to the Tribunal the compensation was enhanced from 14 annas to Rs. 5. Now the matter is still under litigation. But I am told that this very land has been sold or auctioned to the refugees at prices varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a square yard. Therefore, I should like to know from the Government what the policy of the Government is. If this is not downright profiteering in land, what else is it? Just because the Government chooses to pocket the profit, profiteeing does not shed its character as such. The land which was acquired for which the Land Acquisition Collector awarded 14 annas per square yard as compensation and which was enhanced to Rs. 5 per square yard by Tribunal is sold at Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 per square yard. Sir, the Government owes an explanation to the public as to why this disparity exists between the acquisition price of the land and the price which the Government charged to the displaced persons or whomsoever they may be to whom this land was sold.

Sir, there are several points on which I would have liked to invite the attention of the House, but I think these are two outstanding questions on which an explanation is called for and I hope the hon. Ministers in charge will care to reply to these points precisely.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall confine my remarks to Demands Nos. 34, 41 and 132. As regards Demand No. 34, I am extremely happy to read that there is a scheme to give merit scholarships for children of school teachers for university education. This we are told is on the basis of the recommendation made in a conference of the State Education Ministers held at Delhi in November, 1960. Under the scheme a total of 500 fresh scholarships will be awarded annually during the Third Plan period. These will be distributed among the various States in proportion to the primary and secondary school teachers in a State subject to each State getting at least 5 scholarships if the quota of that State is less than five. This is really a very good scheme. But you can imagine, Sir, what these five scholarships would mean in a State. The teachers, whether primary or secondary school teachers, would not have demanded scholarships for giving education to their children, but they are in utter distress, their financial condition excites horror and pity that they are compelled to ask for such things. Sir, these teachers, these primary and secondary school teachers are supposed to be the builders of our nation, but the builders of the nation do not build anything for themselves. That is the condition of our secondary and primary school teachers, and when we are considering the question of granting merit scholarships for children of school teachers, I feel that there should have been some sizeable quota for which the teachers would have felt thankful.

My other submission in this connection is, the children of school teachers are not even granted freeship in many schools, at least in my State. I do not know whether this is being done everywhere. But my feeling is that at least there should be some standing instructions that the children of teachers should be exempted from fee and they should be granted freeship. That is the minimum that we can do for school teachers who are supposed to be the builders of the nation. Of course, I welcome this step

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

though the quota of five scholarships is very meagre. I do not know which teacher's son is going to get this scholarship, unless his son is known to some son of a big man in the Education Ministry as otherwise it is difficult for anyone to get the scholarship.

Then I come to Demand No. 41 and that is about animal husbandary. I have taken the monopoly of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava on this subject in this House, but I also feel that Government has not paid enough attention to this problems.

An Hon. Member: Are you stepping into his shoes?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No; but if the shoe is good and it does not pinch I do not mind. The point is, this time I had an opportunity to visit certain areas where I saw how badly the cattle were treated. Even fodder was not available for cattle in those areas. Certain fields have been taken over by various Ministries with the result that, what we call, grazing land has been acquired by them and there is no place where the cattle could be allowed to graze. This is the time when we want to improve our cattle. If we want to have well bred cattle, it is not enough that we try only for that but we should also see that the existing cattle is looked after in a better way.

Then I come to Demand No. 132 and that is about the steel plants. My hon. friend Shri Bharucha has very ably said that there should be no extravagance in the name of the expansion of steel plants. I am one of of these who ardently support the expansion of steel plants or the public sector projects. According to the Prime Minister, nowadays these various public sector projects, our steel plants or the HAAL or the HEL are places of pilgrimage. But unfortunately, these places of pilgrimage are dominated by those *pandas* who do not understand what those places of pilgrimage are. I have visited them and I have seen chaotic wastage in certain places, how promotion is given to various people and all that. If one is the son of a Planning Commission member or the son of a Minister or even a Member of Parliament, I am sure he will get prtference. He may be qualified or may not be qualified, but I am sure he gets preference over others. I have sent a big memorandum to the hon. Minister and I would request him to go through it. People are losing their initiative to work in these public sector projects, in Rourkela, in Durgapur etc.

What is happening? There is labour trouble daily. With this particular pace and with this industrial unrest spreading over that particular belt, I am sure the steel plants will not be able to function well. The cause may be deep-rooted, because in none of these steel plants, neither in Bhilai, nor in Rourkela or Durgapur, the labour legislations are being implemented. They are being implemented in certain ways. This Rourkela steel plant is an example where all labour laws have been flouted by the authorities. I feel that before we try to expand these steel plants—it is certainly necessary that we should have a fourth steel plant and I am all for it—we should see to it that the existing plants set an example for the new plants yet to come into being. Now the steel plants are seats of extravagance. It can be checked provided there is a thorough probe into the working of the steel plants,—promotion, appointment, functioning etc. This is necessary because now there is scathing criticism of the public sector. There are people who are against the expansion of public sector and they say that public sector means more scandal. I am all for public sector and I want to give a crushing reply to those who are against the expansion of public sector. But if I am to defend the public sector, I must have with me a clean record of the public sector projects. So, I still feel that a thorough probe is necessary before this House grants another Rs. 6 crores.

I agree with the view of Shri Bharucha about the cost of steel. What is the cost of steel at present? When people gave land for the construction of the Bhilai steel plant, they were told "if you gave this land, you will get your agricultural implements cheaper because the steel project will supply cheaper steel". Now some of those villagers ask us "Have you seen our plight? We have lost our land. We did not get any compensation. We were given the promise that we will get cheaper agricultural implements, but even that promise has not been fulfilled." That can be done only if the price of steel comes down. Of course, it is less than the cost of the imported steel. Even then the entire price policy is controlled by the two big firms, TISCO and IISCO.

I am sorry to say that even now those two companies are trying to persuade the Government to fix the price which suits them. So, it will be difficult for the steel plants to suggest any reduction in prices. Those companies do it so very nicely. In today's newspapers I came across another balance sheet of a company which gave some money to the Congress party. I do not know why they are not refusing it. Because, if they give Rs. 1 lakh to the Congress party, they will rob the labourers of that particular factory of more than that amount.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This Rs. one lakh is only for Tata Chemicals.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, for Tata Chemicals. Probably, Tata Iron and Steel will give Rs. 5 lakhs. Then there are TOMCO and other concerns which will give money. I do not grudge their giving money or the other party receiving it. But the money must not influence or change the policy of the Government. When the hon. Prime Minister was in Kanpur, he was given Rs. 2½ lakhs. Then he said that if anybody wants to pay the Congress party and also other parties—he meant the Swatantras—he is not going to be influenced by that. The Prime Minister refused the money by saying" I am the Prime Minister of this country. I do not want to receive money from you" but money poured into his pocket, unfortunately. He resisted it with all his might. I was personally listening to the speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why did the hon. Member not help the Prime Minister?

Shri S. M. Baerjee: I wrote to him a letter.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All these things are not relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Member has got an inimitable way of saying correct things in a different manner, in a reverse way.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will not say anything more, if you so desire.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: About the Supplementary Demands the Speaker has already given a ruling fixing the scope. This goes beyond the scope of that ruling.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. Why should the Deputy Minister get nervous? The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel is there.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not nervous. I am only pointing out that he must refer only to the point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has not to answer this point. I have never put her in an awkward position.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I know that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The particular donation taken by the Prime Minister has shaken the very foundation of democracy in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should be happy about that. Now he should refer to the cut motions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to refer to the retention price of steel and the loans advanced to TISCO and ISCO. I want the price of steel to be reduced. With these words, I would request the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister to go through thee demands and our observations and accept the cut motion of my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Are we having discussion on railway accidents at 5 o'clock?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably not.

Working of the National Scholarship Scheme on the basis of merit

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum of not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States' be reduced by Rs. 100." (5)

Scope and working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under 'the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (10)

Failure to utilise the Indian potential for manufacture of Lighthouse materials

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,00,000 in respect of 'Lighthouses and lightships' be reduced by Rs. 100." (11)

Failure to add Viscounts in addition to Boeing to meet the increasing demand.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay, of 'the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (21)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the cut motions are before the House.

Shri Tangamani: In addition to the four demands, to which I have moved cut motions, I would also like to refer to Demand No. 19, with your leave. That demand releates to the State of Pondicherry. They have not come here with supplementary demands for voting and Rs. 4,000 is only charged from the provisional account. But the point that has been raised here is of vital importance and I thought that I should make a reference to this. The supplementary appropriation of Rs. 4,000 is required to meet the expenditure of a decree awrded by the Supreme Court of India in three writ petitions filed under article 32 of the Constitution by a firm in Pondicherry. This has arisen as a result of the confusion that is still prevalent in Pondicherry and we are not yet sure as to which of the laws in force in India are now applicable to Pondicherry. There are certain laws which are extended to Pondicherry, like certain industrial laws and laws relating to customs, but all of them have not been extended, and that is why this confusion has arisen which has really resulted in serious dislocation and has created a lot of furore in the administration also. The Government of India imposed certain duties which were revoked ultimately by the Supreme Court. All these things go to show that now at least it is necessary that all the laws in this country are extended to Pondicherry and to the other former French possession and at least the repeated demand that the Supreme Court should be clothed with appellate powers concerning matters pertaining to Pondicherry should be taken up. I want to know from the hon. Minister how far we have

advanced in the matter of legal relationship and appeals and other things, so far as Pondicherry is concerned. That is the limited purpose for which I want to refer to Demand No. 19.

A reference was already made by the hon. Member who preceded to me to Demand No. 34. There are two aspects in this scholarship scheme. The hon. Member referred to the scholarship scheme which applies to childern of school teachers. There is also a national scholarship scheme, irrespective of the fact whether they are childern of the primary school teachers or not. It is a welcome thing that during the Third Plan period 2,400 scholarships will be awrded annually. The number of scholarships as a result of the results of the matriculation or high school leaving certificate will be 1,800 while those to be awarded on the results of the pre-university, intermediate and first year degree course students will be 400 and 200 respectively. This will be distributed among the States on the basis of enrolment at the relevant stages of education in the different States. Here I would like to give a note of warning. Even in the case of scholarships for students belonging to the scheduled and other backward classes, it shall be on the basis of population. In other words, even the students who were able to secure more marks from a particular State were denied scholarships whereas students who did not secure so many marks were able to secure scholarships from the other states. The distribution was on the basis of population. I feel that that should not apply in the case of the National Scholarship Scheme. As far as possible we must try to centralise it. The note is not very clear, but I would like the merit scholarships to be on an all-India basis and not on the basis of the States.

The Government should also request the various State Governments to award these merit scholarships. It is a pitiable thing that students generally belonging to poor families were not able to get scholarships because there were no merit scholarships either on an all-India basis or on a State basis. There are only certain scholarships peculiar to certain colleges or institutions. That is why, while welcoming this I would like this scholarship to be on an all-India basis and not on a State basis.

The other cut motion relates to the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. I must frankly admit that we are in the dark about manpower research. Under Demand No. 60 this is what they say:

> "Manpower research provides an objective basis for the formulation of Government policies and programmes for promoting economis growth. Some amount of research into manpower problems has been and is being done by departmental agencies but its scope is limited. It is, however, necessary to view manpower problems in an integrated way covering not only the requirements of various Government departments but also those of Government Corporations and and Companies, other corporate bodies and the private sector. Considering the range and complexity of manpower problems and the need for research on a continuing basis into important aspects of this problem, it has been decided to set up an 'Institue of Applied Manpower Research" functioning outside the Government, but in close association with Government agencies."

I am not very clear as to how this is going to function and what the experience has been. The object appears to be a very laudable one. We have already voted Rs. 69 lakhs so we would like to know how this monpower research organisation independent of the Government functioning today.

[Shri Tangamani]

My other two cut motions relate to the same Ministry, namely, the Transport and Communications Ministry. One is to Demand No. 90 which deals with lighthouses and the purchase that we are going to make from a Yugoslave firm which is expected to cost about Rs. 156 lakhs. We are voting Rs. 54 lakhs for this. My purpose in moving this cut motion briefly is this. Lighthouse materials are today maunfactured in the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore. I would like to know how far we are utilising Bharat Electronics in the matter of maunfacturing materials which are required for lighthouse purposes. Twice it has been brought to the notice of this House that Bharat Electronics are not able to go into production according to the rated capacity. How far Ministries like the Transport and Communications Ministry which would require materials for this purpose are utilising a public concern like the Bharat Electronics? It is that point that I wish to make. Although I am aware that this particular demand for Rs. 54 lakhs is not directly connected with that, I would like to know how far even for this project the materials which are required for lighthouses will be manufactured at Bharat Electronics.

My last point is regarding Demand No. 137. Under that Demand we are now voting Rs. 2,83,00,000. The main point is this. It is stated here as follows:—

> "The Air India International Corporation acquired 3 Boeing 707 Jet aircraft in 1960 at a total cost of Rs. 11:50 crores. One more Boeing 707 aircraft was purchased in 1961 at a cost of Rs. 4 crores As air transport is a highly competitive business and the Corporation has to compete with well established international air companies, it has become necessary for the Air India International Corporation to go in for all Jet operations replacing the existing piston-engined Super Constellations altogether. Accordingly, the Corporation with the approval of the Government have decided to purchase two more Boeing 707 aircraft for which necessary orders hove been placed."

The amount that is now required is for the two Boeing 707s. Without goint into the further explanation which they have given, my humble submission will be that we have not reached a stage where every aircraft will have to be replaced by Boeing 707s. The question was also raised here that many of these aircraft are grounded. We find in the papers that many of these aircrafts are grounded. This morning one of my questions. . .

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The hon. Member is confusing the Viscounts with Boeings.

Shri Tangamani: I am not confusing the Viscounts with Boeings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope they would not clash against each other even then.

Shri Tangamani: I am merely saying that instead of spending so much money on Boeing 707s the time has come for us to replace many of our Viscounts and old Skymasters and other planes by Viscounts. That is the point.

In this connection I would like to mention that the IAC service from Bombay to Colombo has not been taken over by the Air India International but is still being run by the Indian Airlines Corporation. The Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International are more or less working in close conjunction. Even as late as the 15th November one of the IAC's four-engined Viscounts met with an accident. Fortunately for us none of the 39 passengers or five crews were injured. As my hon. friend was saying, I was just not on the plane because I took

the next plane to Colombo. The point I would like to make is that in the Indian Airlines Corporation as also in the Air India International there is need for a larger number of Viscount planes and instead of spending so much money, this colosssal sum of crores and crores of rupees on boeing 707s the Viscounts can be purchased with advantage. That is why in my cut motion I have said:

> "Failure to add Viscounts in addition to Boeing to meet the increasing demand."

Let not the hon. Minister try to get away by saying that this is for the Air India International whereas that is for the Indian Airlines Corporation. That is why I said that the Indian Airlines Corporation is also running planes not only inside the country but outside also. Both for the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation the time has come for replacing the old Skymasters with Viscounts and to have more Viscounts for efficiency and for increasing the service instead of these expensive Boeings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If nowody rises ,what should I do? Should I come down and speak?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am sorry, Sir. I have only a few owservations to make.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): But very important ones.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Not very important, as my hon. freined says.

Shri Tangamani: But important enough.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Just a few observations on the Demand which have been brought forward.

With regard to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research which is under the Home Ministry this is a very important institute which is being taken up by the Government. It should have been done some ten years ago. Otherwise the whole question of train ing up of our people, the whole question of planning would not have been possible. If we want to plan, we have to have training and such information regarding the proper utilisation of manpower.

In this connection, I have read some papers that have been issued by the Planning Commission regarding applied manpower research. This Home Ministry has not shown any initiative in the course of the two Plans. Suddenly, this Institute is going to be under them. I do not know how the decision was taken to keep this Institute under the Home Ministry. Either it should have gone to the Planning Commission or even the Ministry of Labour and Employment or the Education Ministry or the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Suddenly, I do not know how this has come under the Home Ministry. Because, the Home Ministry has not shown any initiative during the course of the two Plan periods for this research in utilisation of manpower. It is only the Planning Commission that has done some good work.

This is a very important thing. I may briefly refer to one example. Whether we should first train our men technically or whether we build all the machinery and then train: this was the question that was posed before the conference on Manpower research. There, they have nicely answered that training is essential before we build machinery and so forth. Therefore, while I welcome this Demand, I am only surprised why it has gone to the Home Ministry. This Institute is very necessary. I want it to be a statutory body, not simply some society registered under the Societies Registration Act, because

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

this is going to be one of our important institutes, in the economic life of our country. Therefore, there should be legislation undertaken and it should be statutorily established.

Then, I come to another Institute without tool technology and design. That is by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I feel that this also should have rightly come under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. This Institute is going to train our personnel for drawing proper designs for our machinery and also for machine building. These are very important Institutes. But, surprisingly enough, there is a small note given and a Supplementary Demand is brought forward. We are going to have foreign collaboration for the setting up of this Institute. What happens? Whether there is a Certificate being given after training or not, who will be responsible, whether there will be proper Councils guiding the work of this Institute—these are not properly mentioned here. In the case of the Institute of Applied manpower research, it is said that there is going to be an Advisory council consisting of 50 Members drawn from the private sector or public sector, from trade unions and so on. In this case I do not find that even a council or advisory body is going to be set up. Some legislation should be undertaken for the setting up of this Institute. This only shows that our Ministers do not take seriously about this Institute.

Then, I come to another aspect about Hindustan Steel. Much has been said about it by my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee. I would only make a mention of this. They are going to resort to some retrenchment in Bhilai and other places, especially in the iron ore mines. A large number of workers are going to be retrenched in the iron ore mines in the Bhilai project. When you are going to expand the steel plants and when you want to go on in a big way, I do not understand why retrenchment should be resorted to. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that in these two projects that we are going to undertake, for which nearly Rs. 500 crores have been provided during the Third Plan period, he should try to absorb those workers; either in these steel projects or elsewhere. If it is impossible to absorb them, they must be paid the retrenchment compensation that is due to them under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Then, I come to the Air India International, for which a sum of about Rs. 8 crores is being asked for. I am very glad to say that the Air India International has not got into a muddle like the IAC. The IAC is in a very deplorable state of affairs because the Viscount services are disrupted and cancelled very often; several scheduled services have been cancelled frequently, as if they are dealing with a domestic affair. I am very happy that at least the Air India International has not got into such a muddle like the IAC. It would not reflect any credit on the functioning of the IAC or the Government or the Minister in charge, if we were to say all that we wanted to say about the IAC. Anyway, the Air India International has earned a very good reputation in the international field, and their services are very good, and they are also in a position to compete with other airlines which were established several years ago and which have got a better record of service. We feel proud that this infant service has been able to earn a good reputation in the short period. But that does not mean that we should go on spending a lot of money on these Boeings. We should be content with the three Boeings that we have got; though we want to extend our services, we should consider whether the Air India International can afford this amount.

Further, I find from the explanatory memorandum that we are going to draw some money from some foreign

banks. I do not know why Government are treating Parliament in thi cavalier fashion. They are going to draw money from the World Bank, from the US Exim bank and other banks, but they have not specified the rate of interest. Should they not have given the rate of interest on which these amounts are being borrowed? Is that not a legitimate question? Can they not think about these things while drafting the foot notes. Rs. 8 crores are being asked for, and Government are going to draw loan from other places, from the US Exim bank and other banks, and, therefore, I feel that more information should have been given. Only if the rate of interest at which Government are going to get these loans from the banks is known, can Parliament judge whether this amount should be drawn or not. Already, we have been questioning the heavy interest on the loans advanced by the world Bank. If we have to pay heavy interest on these loans, then our services may not be so very economic and competitive. Therefore, I feel that all this inforamtion should have been given.

Even then, I would feel content with the three services that we are having now, instead of going in for an expenditure of another Rs. 8 crores, though it is true that our services have earned a very good reputation in the international field.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri L. Achaw Singfh (Inner Manipur): May I speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I looked towards this side, no hon. Member rose. But when I have called the hon. Minister, the hon. Member is getting up and says that he wants to speak. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Certain observations have been made with regard to the Demand relating to the Hindustan Steel Limited. Three of the hon. Members opposite have participated in the debate, so far as this Demand is concerned, and I would like to say a few words with regard to the remarks that they have made.

The hon. Member who preceded me, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, made a mention about retrenchment of workers in the iron ore mines attached to the Bhilai steel project. I would like to mention that Rajhara mines which supply iron ore to Bhilai are to be mechanised, and iron ore is to be produced by mechanical mining. Before the mechanical mining got ready, a large number of workers were engaged by the contractors and also a few by the project authorities for carrying on manual mining of iron ore.

17 hrs.

It would be appreciated that at the time when these workers started working either with the contractors or with Hindustan Steel, they knew that this being a transitory form of employment their utility would come to an end when mechanical mining took shape. He also suggested that they should be absorbed in the expansion programme of Bhilai. It should be appreciated that such a suggestion coming from an hon. Member who generally takes interest in labour matters is rather surprising. He should have thought about this before making the suggestion. Persons who are engaged in manual mining cannot easily be absorbed in other types of work. I can appreciate that if mining work expands probably they could be absorbed, but not in the expansion programme of the steel plant as such.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Minister like to finish today or would he like to continue tomorrow?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I am told that the further consideration of the motion regarding major railway accidents may not be taken up today as hon. Members might not like to sit so late. So we will take up the half hour discussion.

17·02 hrs.

*COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I raise this half-hour discussion following the unsatisfactory nature of the answer given to Unstarred question No. 1 of the 20th November 1961 with regard to the raising of the rate of contribution to the Coal Mines Provident Fund.

Assurances were given by the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment. But they have not been implemented even after five years. The Government accepted in principle the raising of the rate of provident fund contribution, but they have not implemented it even after five years. Persistently we have been asking for this increase, but the Government have not come to a decision with regard to its implementation.

Last time, when this question came up in the form of a Resolution and was discussed, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment was pleased to say that this matter would be considered by the Industrial Committee which would be meeting in March. The Industrial Committee on Coal Mining met on 25th/26th April 1961. The matter came before it and we discussed it. The employers' representatives were opposed to the increase in the rate of this contribution until and unless the price of coal was increased. I categorically asked the Chairman of the Committee what he was going to do now that the employers had refused it and the workers' representatives wanted it. He said it would have to be left to the Government to take a decision.

What has happened after eight months? Till now a decision has not been forthcoming. In the last Session, the hon. Deputy Minister, replying to a question, said that the matter was still under consideration. The Speaker knew that the subject was coming before the House very often. So, he himself asked the Deputy Minister to see that it was implemented by the end of this year. Unfortunately it has not been done. What does the Minister think of behaving in this fashion?

I may refer here to an interesting speech which the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning delivered, while inaugurating the prize bonds drawn. He said that the resources for the Plan had to be provided by internal and domestic savings. Here are nearly 350,000 coal miners wanting to contribute to the internal savings. They want to contribute to the provident fund if the rate is increased. By that we will get Rs. 75 lakhs, and the employers will be forced to give Rs. 75 lakhs. So Rs. 1:5 crores we will get every year, which can be utilised for various industrial purposes in our country. These Ministers who go about moralising the people should be the first to set an example by implementing the assurances they have given, by increasing the rate of provident fund.

Is there a time more appropriate, a climate and atmosphere more appropriate than the present time? If I refer to the productivity figures, you will be amazed. The coal miner's productivity was 0.35 tons in 1951 whereas today it is the reverse, 0.53 tons. What an enormous increase in the productivity of the worker.

Then, in the chapter on labour policy and programme in the Third Plan it has been stated that the share of increased productivity should naturally go the worker. And here what is happening? Are they not justified in de-

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*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

manding a rightful share, because they have increased productivity and production? Since 1956 the reply that the worker has been getting is that the matter is under consideration or active consideration. Why is this Government so amenable and susceptible to the pressures that are being exercised by the employees? Is it what we expect from a Government which prides itself on its objective of a socialistic pattern of society? Is it what we expect from a welfare State? Is it what we expect from a Government which says that it will look after the welfare of the workers? Is this the manner in which the workers' welfare is being looked after? The worker has accepted the code of discipline and everything else that the Government has been saying.

These miners are exposed to risks and hazards of disease, root-fall etc., and their fatality rate is nine times more than in the factories. The miner, after putting in a service of 20 to 25 years gets from the provident fund at the present rate of 6¼ per cent, Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 to fall back upon. Is it sufficient for him to maintain his formily in his old age? In these days of unemployment, when his sons and daughters are not able to get jobs, is this the social security we have been promising during the plan period? It is very easy to give the slogan "produce or perish", but when they produce, what is the share they get out of it?

What is the wage he is getting? Is it a minimum wage, a fair wage or a living wage? Today he is not even getting a minimum wage. Even the award that has been applied to him, the Industrial Tribunal Award as modified by the labour Appellate Tribunal Award, is not sufficient for him.

It is not even minimum wage, what to talk of fair wage or living wage. A man can only save something from his earning when he gets a living wage, not when he gets something below minimum wage. We are told that what we have been agitation for the last so many years is still under consideration; we are not able to understand why they are not able to implement this.

It was said in the Industrial Committee meeting that the coal prices had to be increased. May I ask the Minister: was not coal price increased immediately after the April meeting of the Industrial Committee to subsidise the industrialists for carrying coal by ships to South and Western India? Not only that: the cess was increased in order to provide assistance to the mine-owners. But whenever it comes to the question of labour, this Government is absolutely indifferent, callous and unsympathetic.

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): This looks more like an election speech.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, the Deputy Minister says that I am making an election speech. I have stood for elections twice: in 1952 and 1957 and the Minister should know the manner in which I conducted my election campaign.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): He does not have to fight inside his party!

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have not to fight for a ticket in my party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Vittal Rao does not require any prompting from behind.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rai: I am only pointing out your failure to carry out your assurances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the second person, it would be thought that the failure is on my part!

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am referring to the failure of the Minister to implement the assurance that has been given in the House.

In 1956 we said in the Labour Panel which was convened by the Minister of Planning to draw up the labour policy and programme that the rate of provident fund contribution should be

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

increased. In that we clearly mentioned that there was unanimous agreement of all. Then the same Labour Minister Shri Gulzarilal Nanda intervened and said that he was thinking of imposing a housing cess for building quarters for the workers. We took him seriously and dropped the idea at that stage. But what has happened during the last five years? The rate of provident fund contribution has not been increased, nor has a housing cess been imposed. They have deprived a large number of workers for the past five years of their legitimate share. I never expected that Shri Gulzarilal Nanda would fail in this manner.

In regard to the suggestion for the increase in the rate of contribution to the provident fund, we actually pointed out certain industries: for example, the paper industry, the cotton industry, the cigarette industry, where it could have been implemented straightway. He appointed a Technical Committee to go into the question. We from our organisation said that we are not going to cooperate with the Technical Committee, that we were going to boycott it, because we were convinced by the facts and figures before us, that there was justification for increasing the rate. Then, what happened? I warned even then that this was only a dilatory tactic adopted by the Minister. When the Technical Committee was appointed we boycotted it. Even the Technical Committee reported in the month of August that the industry had the capacity to bear the burden. But what has been done? Even after the Committee's recommendation you have not been able to take a decision. We were being told that the matter had been referred to the Cabinet. I do not know when a decision would be taken by the Cabinet.

We wanted that incentive bonus should be included for the purpose of contribution under this. We are told that this has been referred to the Law Ministry. The workers' representatives said that the attendance bonus of the workers of the Coimbatore Textile factories should be legitimately counted as basic wage for the purpose of this contribution. This also was referred to the Law Ministry. When we will get a decision from the Law Ministry we do not know. This is only playing with the lives of workers. This will not be tolerated and they are bound to give a suitable answer to the delay that is taking place. I strongly urge that this should be implemented.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House in general, both this side and that side, has been continuously voicing the feeling that the provident fund has to be increased from 6¼ per cent to at least 8 1/3 per cent. The reasons advanced have been very many. But I will try to place only one or two facts.

Though the wages, to some extent, have increased during the last 10 or 15 years, the total amount of provident fund that is liable to be given to a coal miner at the end of 10 or 15 years may not come up to even Rs. 1,000/-. At one's old age one has to depend upon this poor sum. The cost of living has gone up to such an extent that if one gets a thousand rupees, it actually amounts to about Rs. 250 of the olden times.

There has been an enhancement of the wages and, therefore, the worker is prepared to contribute his share to the Fund. There has been an enhancement of the coal price which Government has granted to the owners. Government is willing to pay its own share towards provident fund. But in spite of all these, things do not move. What are we to take it as due to?

Particularly, in the coal mines the life of the worker is very much in danger and due to the inhalation of coal dust his life is shortened. Therefore, the total number of years he

works there is cut short. So, this enhancement is necessary here more than in any other case.

To some of these facts we have drawn the attention of this House and the Ministry and the Government and the Minister promised to implement this as early as possible. We are at the end of the Second Plan or rather at the beginning of the Third Plan and we have still to see it implemented.

I very strongly support the motion moved by the hon. Member. We are all one with him and I plead with the Minister that this should be adopted and implemented.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with attention the most non-Vittal Rao like speech made by Shri Vittal Rao. The fashion in which he has talked about the subject was hardly necessary. He knows the position and also the facts about it.

So far as this question of raising the contribution to provident fund is concerned, there is no dispute about it. We have not only decided in principle, but, as a matter of fact, we have accepted it and the question is only of implementation. We think that the final decision in this regard would come out by the end of this year. Last time also I said that before the year is over we would come to a decision.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: In this calendar year or financial year?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I say December, 1961. It may be late by a week or ten days, due to procedural delays here and there. Therefore it was not necessary that Shri Vittal Roa should throw that kind of challenge and challenge our intentions and labour policy and the speech made by Shri Nanda and all these things. (*Interruption*).

So far as our labour policy is concerned, I do not want to say anything at this stage. I think our labour policy has so far been not only successfull but has been very progessive, much more progressive than the policy in the socialist countries. This is not only our claim but it has been justified also.

So far as rise in wages is concerned it is a fact that these workers are having a hard life. They have our sympathies. So far as the mine workers are concerned, Shri Vittal Roa will not deny that their wages have increased to the tune of 50 or 60 per cent. This claim which we make is justified by statistics. I do not say that there is no justification for a rise in the wages also. Shri Vittal Rao knows that we have appointed a committee, a bipartite committee which is looking into the question of wages also. I think they have come to some decision though not firm or final. They are discussing it; and we hope to solve the problem.

This question of coal worker is somewhat different. It has a lot of repurcussions. There are the consumers; there are the industries. The Railways and the public sector industries are the largest consumers of coal. We have a number of steel mills. All these interests have to be consulted and there is bound to be some delay. We have accepted the principle; we have discussed it in this House and in the industrial committee on coal mines. It was left to the Government to come to some decision and so far as the Ministry is concerned, we are of the view that there is justification for increase in the rate of contribution. There has not been much of a delay because we would be able to do it by the end of the year. I will request Shri Vittal Rao not to bring all the things that he has in his mind on this simple question of raising the provident fund contribution. He can make any speech he likes; he has been making

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

like that and challenged our intentions. His speech about the labour policy, about the speech of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and all these things were hardly justified or even relevant. We are going to implement it. It is only a question of time and I feel it should not take very long.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. The House stands adjourned.

17·22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 5, 1961/Agrahayana 14, 1883 (Saka).

[*Monday, December 4, 1951/Agrahayana 13, 1883 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . COLUMNS 2795—2834

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
527	P. & T. Service Commission	2795—97
529	Technical Assistance Board for I.W.T.	2797-98
530	Remodelling of Bhubaneswar station	2798—2801
531	Low power turbines in hill areas	2801—03
533	Research on Tobacco	2803—05
534	Reserve stock of foodgrains	2805—07
535	Paddy cultivation	2807—10
536	Dredging in river Hooghly	2810—14
538	Coal movement from collieries	2814—18
539	D.V.C. Project	2818—23
540	Floods in Orissa	2823—25
541	Second shipyard at Cochin	2825-26
542	Unauthorised guides in Agra	2827-28
543	I.A.C. employee for Lok Sabha Seat	2828-29
544	Express Delivery System	2829—31
545	Thefts at Kandla Port	2831
546	Money Order Service from India to Burma	2832-33
547	C.H.S. Scheme for employees of Delhi Administration	2833-34

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 2834—2920

S.Q. No.		
528	Manufacture of wagons in workshops	2834-35
532	Transport Cooperative Society in Delhi	2835-36
537	International Air Transport Association	2836
548	Crashing of I.A.C. Viscount at Columbo	2837
549	Changes in winter flight schedule of I.A.C.	2837-38
550	New Delhi-Paris Rail link	2838
551	Bombay-Agra road	2839
552	Looting at Adra Junction.	6839-40
553	Setting up of transmitters	2840
554	Hindustan Shipyard	2840-41
555	Commercial Marketing Obligations	2841

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
556	Ayurvedic and Unani drugs	2841-42
557	Shipyard at Cochin.	2842
558	Air crash near Sangli	2842
559	Silting of Hooghly	2843-44
560	Extension of shuttle service in Delhi	2844
561	Ferry services between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar	2845
562	Famine conditions in Maharashtra	2845-46
563	Transport of coal by ships	2846-47
564	Kandla Free Trade Zone	2847
565	Second Telephone Factory in India	2847-48
566	Electric Locomotives	2848
567	Indo-Ceylon Air Service	2848

U.S.Q. No.		
1082	Winter Sports' centre at Gulmark	2849
1083	Complaints lodged at Batala station	2850
1084	Thefts on Northern Railway	2850-51
1085	Remodelling of Pathankot and Batala stations	2851
1086	Roads in Delhi	2851-52
1087	Remodelling of stations	2852
1088	Quarters for Railway doctors	2853
1089	Air passengers	2853
1090	Family Planning in Madhya Pradesh	2853
1091	Medical and Health Schemes in Maharashtra	2854
1092	Rural Water Supply Schemes in Maharashtra	2854-55
1093	Road from Simla hills to Chakrata	2855
1094	Thermal station at Kalakot in Kashmir	2856
1095	Sugar factories	2856
1096	Murder of passengers in trains	2857
1097	Dacoities in trains	2857
1098	Over-bridge at Rajpura	2857-58

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. Nos.	Subject	COLUMNS
1099	Sugar Mill-owners in Punjab	2858
1100	Trunk telephone channel between Hoshiarpur and Dasuya	2858–59
1101	Breach in Railway line	2859–60
1102	Railway land	2860
1103	Batala station	2860–61
1104	Alterative to Mathura Road New Delhi	2861
1105	Reduction in the prices of of foodgrains	2861–62
1106	Warangal station	2862
1107	D. V. C. Electricity Department	2862–63
1108	Report on Post-graduate Medical Studies	6263
1109	Pilot projects	2863–64
1110	Sugar factory in Hastinapur	2864
1111	Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia	2864
1112	D.V.C Act	2 65
1113	Water Supply Schemes in Orissa	2865
1114	Road Board at centre	2865–66
1115	Mental Hospital at Shahdara, Delhi	2866
1116	Rice from Burma	2867
1117	Tuticorin Port	2867
1118	Application of Pay Commission's Recommendations	2868–69
1119	New Delhi Municipal Committee	2869
1120	Earnings of P. & T. Department	2870–71
1121	Saccharin	2871
1122	Chief Conservator of Forests	2871—74
1123	New Delhi Municipal Committee	2874
1124	Accident in Katni-Sahdol Section	2874–75
1125	Foot and mouth disease among cattle	2875–76
1126	Asian Railway Conference	2876–77
1127	Free uniforms for school children	2877
1128	Government servants as tourist guides.	2877—79
1129	Road accidents	2879
1130	Training of doctors.	2879–80
1131	Vanaspati Ghee factories	2880–81
1132	Irrigation and Power Projects	2881
1133	Plastic honey-combs	2881–82
1134	Railway line between Kandla and Jhund	2882
1135	I.A.C. training for traffic staff	2882–83
1136	Water-logging in the States	2883
1137	Earth quake in Assam	2884
1138	International Telex Service	2884
1139	Attack on passengers at Aligarh	2885
1140	Motor cycles with Delhi Telephone District Officers	2885
1141	Wage rates for construction workers	2885–86
1142	Drought in Orissa	2886
1143	Use of D.T.S. Saloon by a Magistrate	2887
1144	Movement of sugar by Railways	2887–88
1145	Blood pressure	2888
1146	Money Order service to Burma	2888–89
1147	Sugar factory in Mysore State	2889
1148	Accommodation for P.&T employees	2889–90
1149	Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S.	2890
1150	Flood warning stations for Damodar and Mahanadi rivers	2891
1151	Uhl Hydro-electric Scheme	2891–92
1152	Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control at Bangalore	2892
1153	Injuries to passengers in Upper India Express	2892–93
1154	Distribution of waters of Eastern rivers between India and Pakistan	2893
1155	Kathua-Jammu rail link	2894
1156	Uhl Hydro-electric Project and Beas-Sutlej link project	2894–95
1157	Pay scales of Law Inspectors	2895
1158	Village Cooperatives and Panchayats	2896–97

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1159	Tripartile Conference on Sileru	2897
1160	Mata Tila Dam	2898
1161	Landless peasants in Tripura	2898
1162	Ayurvedic Institutions in U.P.	2899
1163	Adulteration of food stuffs	2900
1164	Station between Malipur and Bilwai	2900-01
1165	New lives in U.P.	2901
1166	Station on Bina-Kota line	2901-02
1167	Vaccination serums	2902—04
1168	Small Pox vaccination in Delhi	2904-05
1169	Jamuna floods	2505
1170	Commemoration stamps	2905—07
1171	Level crossings in Delhi	2907
1172	Development of Horticulture in Punjab	2907-08
1173	Late running of trains	2308-09
1174	Joint Steamer Companies	2909
1175	Reduction in the production of sugar	2910
1176	Outstanding dues aginst Travel Agents	2911
1177	Travel Agents	2911—13
1178	Tuticorin-Colombo Shipping Service	2913
1179	Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari Fokker Friendship Air Service	2913
1180	Forest Reserve Areas in Tripura	2914
1181	Eviction notices in Tripura	2914
1182	Calcutta-Agartala Air fare	2914-15
1183	Ludhiana Chandigarh line	2915-16
1184	Thermal Power station in Maharashtra	2916
1185	Claim of overtime by Telegraph and Post Masters	2916-17
1186	Suspension and re-instatement of Post Masters, Rajasthan circle	2917-18
1187	Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank	2918
1188	India-U.K. Air Agreement	2918-19
1189	Development of Beaches and beautifying of monuments	2919
1190	Recruitment of Class IV staff on N.E. Railway	2919-20
1191	Developments at Dornakal junction	2920
1192	Kazipet junction	2920

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 2921—27

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions :

(1) Bomb explosion in Matiamahal bazar near Jama Masjid, Delhi on the 3rd December, 1961, causing death of one person and injuries to others.

(2) Eleven Indian passengers not having been allowed to land at London airport on the 2nd December, 1961.

(3) Closure of Orissa Textile Mills at Choudwar in Orissa resulting in unemployment of a large number of workers.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 2927—32

Shri Naushir Bharucha called the attention of the Prime Minister to the Commonwealth Immigrants Bill of the United Kingdom and its likely effect on India and the Commonwealth link.

The Deputy Minister of External Affiairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 2932

A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1340 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, was laid on the Table.

COLUMNS

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 2932-33

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 20th November, 1961 :—

(1) The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961.

(2) The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED . . . 2933

Twenty-sixth Report was presented . . . .

BILLS INTRODUCED . . 2933-34

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1961.

(2) The Visva-Bharti (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 2934

Sixty-seventh Report was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . 2934—3039

Shri Vajpayee raised a discussion on the latest Chinese incursions into Indian territory. The discussion was not Concluded. . .

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62. 3039—65

Discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62 commenced. Twelve cut motions were moved. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 3065—74

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 20th November, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 1 regarding Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme . . . . .

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra) replied to the debate .

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1961/AGRAHAYANA 14, 1883 (*SAKA*)

Consideration and passing of the following Bills :

(*i*) Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1961 ; and . . . .

(*ii*) Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 1961

Further discussion on the latest Chinese incursions into Indian territory and discussion *re.* Kalinga Airlines . .